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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 3, 4 and 11.

Americas' Production Plan; Mason Named Trial Judge; English Prelate to Quit

The World's Day—January 21, 1942

Washington: Production Plan for Hemisphere

A gigantic war production plan for the Western Hemisphere that includes abolition of all trade barriers, establishment of a common currency for all anti-Axis nations, and use of U. S. naval and air units to convoy hemispheric shipping was disclosed by a high Commerce Department official.

Salvage of metal, paper, rubber and other waste was urged by the Office of Emergency Management, which said, "We must produce all we can, save all we can, and work as hard as we can." [Financial Page.]

Donald M. Nelson, outlining his reorganization of the war production setup, disclosed that he would abolish the Office of Production Management, bringing all of its functions and activity under his authority as Chairman of the War Production Board. [Page 1.]

A $12,524,872,474 appropriation for new warplanes—called the "largest single estimate for military equipment in the history of the nation" and a program involving the "greatest dislocation of industry" ever attempted—was approved by a House appropriations subcommittee.

Control of profiteering under the arms program by new stringent legislation was outlined by Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee following its report of "excessive and unconscionable" profits on Navy contracts. [Page 1.]

All production of passenger automobiles and light trucks was ordered halted Feb. 1 by Donald M. Nelson, Director of the War Production Board. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt signed legislation forming a limited service Marine Corps Reserve to provide guards for naval shore activities. He also signed a bill giving the rank of lieutenant general to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, at present carrying the rank of Major General.

New England: Saugus Lawyer New Trial Justice

Herbert P. Mason, Saugus, Mass., lawyer, was nominated by Governor Saltonstall as a trial justice. [Page 2.]

Governor Saltonstall's proclamation for a special session of the Legislature Jan. 26 was formally approved by the Executive Council. [Page 2.]

The Bath Shipbuilding Corporation denied charges of a Congressional Committee that it had made excessive profits on war work. [Page 2.]

The G. O. P. won Connecticut's Fifth Congressional District for the first time in 10 years. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Archbishop of Canterbury to Quit

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, announced today he would resign March 31. [Page 6.]

Russia's Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslaft Molotoff, may visit London to repay the Moscow visit of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, according to the Yorkshire Post. The Post is generally regarded as reflecting the views of Mr. Eden.

British air raiders attacked the Eleusis area northwest of Athens on the night of Jan. 19, the Italians admitted. The RAF raided the German naval base at Emden during the night.

National: Virginia Inaugurates Governor

Colgate W. Darden, Jr., was inaugurated as Governor of Virginia at the Capitol in Richmond.

Detroit's City Council rejected, with only one dissenting vote, a demand for wage increases by the City Employes' Nnion of the A. F. of L.

In Japan: Russian Ambassador to Leave

Russia's ambassador to Japan, Constantine Smetanin, will leave Tokyo for Moscow Jan. 24, it was announced in Tokyo, for reasons of health.

The War in the Pacific

A summary of events in the Pacific war theater and related developments will be found in columns 7 and 8 on Page 1.

Nelson's Plan of 'U. S., Inc.' Transforms Industrial Setup

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—A new economic set-up for the duration of the war was outlined today by Donald M. Nelson, Director of the President's new War Production Board.

In his first press conference dynamic Mr. Nelson outlined what, in effect, approaches a managed national economy.

OPM is abolished as a war agency and the new War Production Board takes over on a vast amplified basis.

Mr. Nelson outlined a plan that not only looks to the pooling of all available war resources of individual industries like the crucial automobile industry, but looks to organizing the United States, Inc., into one big industry as well.

Accent on Speed

Speed-speed-speed was the burden of the comment of Mr. Nelson on the complicated new machinery which is to be established. Half a dozen new agencies are to be set up, many of them taking over from OPM. New faces are to be brought into government. Old problems are to be attacked in a new way. Like wheels running against other wheels the organization is outlined, while at the center is Mr. Nelson himself using as a drive wheel the almost absolute powers granted by President Roosevelt.

Ernest Kanzler, head of the OPM auto branch, formerly head of the Ford Universal Credit Corporation is picked as one of Mr. Nelson's subordinates to act as czar of the key automotive industry. He will replace the newly picked Cyrus Ching, who steps out of the picture under the new arrangement. Mr. Ching's briefly named Committee of Labor and Management will continue to function, but Mr. Kanzler will have the deciding voice and the real authority.

Outline of Program

Mr. Nelson spent an hour and a half outlining to a conference that filled the big OPM board room the new machinery that is to swing America's production fully into

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Boston Hears It Is to Lose Soviet Cargo

Reports of diversion of lend-lease shipments brings demand for Czar over all shipping.

Shipment of lend-lease supplies to Russia may be diverted from Boston to some other Atlantic port as a result of widespread agitation for spreading of export cargoes among the seaports, it was learned today.

Reports and rumors of changes in routing lend-lease cargoes of all kinds have virtually been "flying" up and down the Atlantic seaboard for several days. Several ports have been mentioned as likely ports for future Russian aid shipments in the confused mass of reports reaching port boosters.

Demand for information to clarify the situation has flowed in to Washington in such volume that a plan is proposed by Representative John W. McCormack, (D) of Massachusetts, for a shipping "czar" to do for all shipping problems what Donald M. Nelson has been assigned to do for war production.

Lack of Co-operation

Amidst these rumors, one high official, who declined to permit the use of his name, stated definitely that lend-lease shipments for Russia already had been ordered diverted to another port, which, for military reasons, cannot be divulged.

According to this official, the transfer was ordered because of what he termed lack of co-operation by the railroads and labor unions handling the supplies.

Boston port officials, while refusing to be quoted until a less confusing picture is presented and the issues involved are more clarified, point out today that "there is reason to believe" that any withdrawal of Russian lend-lease traffic from Boston would be replaced with other cargoes, so that the effect on the total business of the port would be practically nil.

Facilities of all the ports should be utilized to the fullest extent in aiding the war effort it was pointed out by one official today. The routing of the cargo to one port or another is far less important than the getting of that cargo to its destination, it was stated. Boston is expected to be used freely, as intimated here recently by a Federal official who frankly stated that lend-lease shipments alone would keep this port virtually "humming" for some time.

One Man Control

But all these problems and the allocation of all the new ships that are now being added so rapidly to the American merchant marine, constitute questions that need a one-man control, even as the war production, it was stated.

Such control is approved of by the Boston Port Authority on the basis that greater efficiency would result, it was disclosed today.

Selection of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N., retired, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, as "the Mr. Nelson of the shipping industry" was advocated in Boston shipping circles.

Assignment of Russian lend-lease cargoes to Boston brought the business of the port up to heights not seen since the days of the World War. Port boosters hailed the development with satisfaction. Labor interest a few days ago signed an agreement that longshoremen would work two shifts a day of 9 hours each, thus assuring an almost continuous flow of goods into the holds of a fleet of ships planned to move it to Europe.

Cole Calls on Public to Aid In Ending Textile Mill Strike

An appeal to public opinion to aid in settling the sole defense work strike in the State was made today by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The walkout occurred yesterday at the King Philip textile mill at Fall River, employing 2,200 workers and engaged 40 per cent on war production.

"Public opinion ought to force these people back to work," declared General Cole. "They are employed on defense orders and they should not strike, irrespective of the merits of the case."

The trouble consists of an inter-union row. Both unions have refused proposals of the State Board.

As viewed by outside observers, neither union has grounds to warrant it striking in war time. The conflict is jurisdictional. It concerns a single employee. Each union is apparently using the case as an opening to establish itself more broadly for the future.

Daniel J. Boyle, labor member of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, returned to the State House this morning from Fall River, where he has been since Monday. The Board then went into session on the tieup.

The history of the tieup is this:

For more than half a century skilled craftsmen in the textile mills at Fall River have had an independent union. It embraces today 2,500 out of the 20,000 local textile employees.

Recently the Textile Workers Union, which takes in all workers, skilled or unskilled, won a Labor Board election in the mill. This union, which is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, thus became sole bargaining agency for all employees.

A short time ago one of the skilled men in the independent union did more work than this union's rules allowed him to do. The independent fined him $10. He over-produced again, and the union suspended him and fined him $100.

He then joined the C. I. O. union. When the other skilled men heard of it on Jan. 12 they refused to work with him. The company tried to stall off trouble by paying the man though he did not do any more work.

Then the C. I. O. insisted that he be returned to work. The company had no choice but to do so. Thereupon the man's associates in the independent walked out.

British Bag 13 Japanese Bombers; MacArthur Beats Off Heavy Attack; Russians Score Greatest Victory

Halt on profiteering in war work likely as naval committee reveals vast gains.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—A stiff Congressional clamp-down on profiteering from the national defense program appeared likely today after the House of Representatives' Naval Affairs Committee had revealed huge and growing profits on Navy contracts.

Recommending that "some method of profit limitation should be adopted," the Committee report warned that "as the program progresses, the profits of the contractors are increasing and will continue to increase unless steps are taken to halt the trend."

Paralleling its expose of large profits by industry, the Committee revealed that the assets of 117 labor unions, with a total membership of 6,085,832, increased by $12,183,185 in the period from Oct. 1, 1939, to March 31, 1941, giving them total assets of $82,594,955.

A broad Committee survey of the profits on 19,086 Navy contracts has revealed an average profit of 7.99 per cent. Although the profits of many concerns were below this figure, many other companies have realized profits of 50 per cent or more, with one concern reporting a return of 247 per cent.

At the same time, the Committee revealed that several of the most important contractors, among them the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company which holds a large proportion of Navy contracts, did not comply with the Committee's request for information on profits.

Labor Responsibility

Although the bulk of the report was directed toward unconscionable profits on the part of industry, the Committee said that "a survey of our defense production economy discloses that great responsibility and blame for delay must be attributed to the strike tactics of labor organizations."

The Committee therefore recommended that Congress enact "fair and suitable legislation designed to prevent interference with the progress and speed of the defense program by strikes and work stoppages."

In addition, the report said that "the tremendous financial gains made by labor organizations during the period of the defense effort and the vast amount of funds and assets in their treasuries present an astounding picture of concentration of wealth, a situation heretofore usually associated only with industry and finance.

"These vast tax-exempt funds reposing in the treasuries of labor organizations, many of which by strikes and work stoppages have delayed and in instances even obstructed the defense program, present a problem which the Committee feels should well be considered by the Congress. The Committee recommends that suitable legislation be enacted requiring all labor unions (along with other special interest groups) to register with a suitable governmental body and to furnish pertinent information concerning their officers, members and financial condition at periodic intervals."

In what, to many observers, seemed a very mild rebuke for the Navy's part in permitting profiteer-

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Associated Press

They Cheered

Mrs. John D. Bulkeley, wife of the newest United States Naval hero, holds their daughter, Joan Isabel, in their home in New York. Lieutenant Bulkeley's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bulkeley, is at the right. Above the group is the insignia on a mosquito boat which Lieutenant Bulkeley formerly commanded.

He Scored Bold Victory

Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, who was in command of the United States Navy's "PT" torpedo boat which ran a gantlet of enemy fire and torpedoed a Japanese ship in Binanga Bay in the Philippines.

Pan-American Parley Comes To Crossroad

By Roland Hall Sharp

Latin-American Expert of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 21 — Grim, wind-driven clouds closed in on Rio today, providing an ominous backdrop to a conference which has reached the stage of full crisis, where almost anything can happen.

On the one hand, Argentina has given the Pan-American conference of Foreign Ministers both private and public assurances that it does not intend to break the hemisphere unity which today is supported by 19 of the 21 countries. On the other hand, well-informed Argentines state that Enrique Ruiz Guinazu has categorical instructions from Acting President Castillo not to sign any instrument binding Argentina actually to break diplomatic, financial, and economic relations with Germany and Italy.

As a result, optimistic rumors are circulating through the conference entourage here today, very much as Rio's brilliant blue sky occasionally shows through the lowering clouds. And at the opposite pole, there are forecasts of disaster voiced by some of the conferees.

Big Test at Hand

With the first big test at hand, when the Defense Committee votes tomorrow on the resolution for the American republics to break off relations with the Axis, it would be

Continued on Page 21, Column 4

Rio resolutions show power of shipping: Page 5.

New defenses protect Panama: Page 5.

Air power takes heavy toll of enemy as Allies seek to halt Malayan drive—Nipponese ship sunk in brilliant exploit by U. S. torpedo boat commander—As Luzon defenders stand firm.

British fighter planes and antiaircraft batteries at Singapore shot down 13 Japanese bombers, while RAF bomber squadrons pounded Japanese airdromes and troop positions in Malaya with new intensity.

Russian forces occupied Mozhaisk, 65 miles from Moscow, key point of the Nazi line, thereby threatening the whole center of the German front with collapse. Russians were also reported to have broken the German line around Kharkov in the Ukraine.

In the Philippines Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces defending Bataan Peninsula repulsed a Japanese frontal attack inflicting severe losses on the enemy. A brilliant local success was staged by a guerilla band in northern Luzon in a raid on a Japanese airfield.

Americans, meanwhile, thrilled to the exploit of Lieut. John D. Bulkeley who took a motor torpedo boat into Binanga Bay and despite machinegun and shore battery fire torpedoed a 5,000-ton Japanese ship.

On the Atlantic Coast, menaced by submarines which have accounted for at least four tankers within a week, the United States Navy continued with strong counter measures, which, however, were not elaborated.

Seeking to halt Japan's threatening drive down through Malaya against Singapore, Allied warships were reported to be supporting British Imperial troops by shelling Japanese land positions from the Straits of Malacca.

Japanese troops continued to land along the coast, threatening to outflank British and Australian troops. Tokyo reports claimed Nipponese spearheads had reached to within six miles of Singapore's defenses.

China's supply route through Rangoon and the Burma Road were placed in grave peril by a new Japanese-Thai invasion of Burma at Moulmein, a short distance from Rangoon.

Forces of U. S. To Fight Axis On Every Front

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—President Roosevelt disclosed today that American expeditionary forces will in due course appear on every continent where the Axis can be engaged.

The accumulating evidence of the arrival of American reinforcements in Britain, in Australia, in the Netherlands Indies, and in China is now officially admitted to be but an earnest of things to come.

To these reports Mr. Roosevelt gave the largest possible meaning when at his midweek press conference he declared that as a result of the latest Allied staff talks in Washington, the United States is preparing to meet the enemy on every front, land and sea, in every part of the world.

Dealing with the broader phases

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Chinese plead for convoyed war supplies: Page 8.

Soviets Push Nazis Past Mozhaisk In Greatest Success

By the Associated Press

Russia celebrated its greatest victory of the war today as the Red Armies drove six miles beyond fallen Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of Moscow, in pursuit of Adolf Hitler's battered invaders along the Napoleonic road of retreat to Smolensk.

Simultaneously, a bulletin from Hitler's field headquarters acknowledged that Soviet troops had broken through German lines on the upper Donets River—presumably in the fierce battle for the big Donets River steel city of Kharkov, "Russia's "Pittsburgh" in the Ukraine. The High Command claimed, however, that Nazi counterattacks had thrown the Russians back.

No hint of the defeat on the central (Moscow) front was given the German nation.

Berlin Radio Version

While Hitler's armies fell back along the 70-mile-wide "escape corridor" from Mozhaisk, threatened by Russian flanking thrusts on both sides, the Berlin Radio broadcast this version of the struggle:

"The German line on the Eastern Front, reaching from the Sea

Continued on Page 21, Column 7

Map of Russian front: Page 6.

British Down 13 Japanese Planes Raiding Singapore

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Jan. 21

Reinforcement of United Nations air strength in the defense of Singapore was indicated today as the British announced that 13 Japanese bombers were shot down over the British stronghold. The announcement indicates that at last Japanese bombers are not being allowed a free field over Singapore.

At the same time, RAF bombers, now apparent in numbers, carried out heavy attacks on Japanese-held airdromes in Malaya. Land fighting continued in the northwest portion of Johore State, just north of Singapore.

The Japanese raiders dropped scores of bombs during their long attack on Singapore's fortifications and its residential districts. But British fighter patrols were credited officially with shooting down four enemy aircraft and damaging others, while the anti-aircraft batteries had nine to their credit.

Chief targets of the "heavy and successful" RAF operations were the air fields at Kuantan and Kuala Lumpur. At Kuantan, planes, hangars, and airdrome buildings were attacked twice, causing "considerable destruction," while at Kuala Lumpur direct hits were scored on at least three grounded planes which burst into flames. Hangars also were set on fire.

Strong Opposition

On the land front, the Japanese again supported their troops with low dive-bombing and machine-gunning attacks on advanced British positions. But here again the Japanese encountered strong opposition from RAF fighter squadrons which, in the course of "offensive sweeps," shot down at least one Japanese bomber and forced an entire formation to jettison its cargo.

The communiqué gave few details of the land operations, but said that in the Bukit Payong area of Northwest Johore British artillery inflicted heavy casualties on Japanese troops in "short-range firing over open sights"—at point-blank range.

The heaviest fighting was reported in the Bukit Payong and Bakri sectors, where the main effort still was being directed at wiping out and preventing Japanese infiltration along the West Coast.

Neither of these places is shown on maps, but apparently they are in the coastal strip between the Muar River and Batu Pahat, which is 60 miles from Singapore.

At Endau, on the East Coast 85 miles from Johore Strait, a British outpost was reported withdrawn in

Continued on Page 21, Column 7

U. S. airmen strike hard blow at Sulu-Celebes sea passage: Page 10.

U. S. forces strike fiercely at Japanese in Philippines: Page 10.

Regimenting Man Power: Australia Drafts Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 21—The Federal Labor Government has disclosed a program for the regimentation of man power. The purpose of the decision will be to set every male at the work for which he is best suited, refusing him the right to transfer elsewhere without permission.

At the same time, it will remove from employers the right to hire or fire as they choose.

The plan for the regimentation of man power gives the Government complete control over men and women in the Commonwealth.

Some Rule for Professions

The Government already has the power to draft men for home defense, but will now be able to compel those in reserved occupations — occupations held so vital for the prosecution of war that those engaged in them have not been called for military service — to remain in the job to which the reservation refers. Thus a man now working in an airplane factory must stay there unless the Government should decide that he could do more for the war effort by transferring to other work.

The same rule applies to professions whose work is regarded as having war value. Those therefore who are brought within the scope of the new declaration will be unable to move from their present jobs without permission.

The ticketing of every male in the community under a system of National Service certificates is visualized. The certificates will detail the nature of the work in which a man is engaged and its order of priority in the defense scheme.

This dossier will enable the Government to divert men speedily from nonessential industries to war production or into the home defense draft.

The National Service Office will be the sole channel for the engagement of labor, whether Government or private. An impartial Government body will be responsible for seeing that the Army gets men, but in so doing will take care that factories are not left without sufficient men to maintain maximum production.

Major responsibility for administering the new program has been placed on Minister of Labor Edward J. Ward. Therefore significance has been attached to his declaration: "My opinion is that very soon the Government, in

Continued on Page 21, Column 3

Foreign Affairs School Told U. S. Underestimated Japan's Striking Force

Saugus Man Is Named For Trial Justice

Nominations of Herbert P. Mason, Saugus lawyer, as trial justice and Dr. Allan Richard Moritz, Professor of Legal Medicine at the Harvard Medical School, as Associate Medical Examiner in Suffolk County, were submitted to the Executive Council for confirmation today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Mr. Mason succeeds Charles B. Flynn whose term had expired while Dr. Moritz succeeds William H. Watters, who resigned.

Other appointments submitted by the Governor today include Walter R. Amesbury of Auburndale to succeed the late George M. Webber as Trustee of the General Insurance Guarantee Fund of Savings Bank Life Insurance; Mrs. Mary Gorman Wonson of Gloucester as member of the State Board of Immigration and Americanization to succeed Mrs. Katherine E. Hackman who resigned; Dr. Gerald F. Houser of the Massachusetts General Hospital to succeed W. T. Sherman as approving authority, State Board of Registration of Nurses, and William W. McLeod of Fall River to succeed James W. Hennessy asTrustee of the Bradford Durfee Textile School.

At the same time the Council approved the Governor's request granting a four weeks respite to Raymond L. Woodward, Jr., Reading boy, under sentence to be executed during the week of Jan. 25. The boy pleaded guilty to the first degree murder of Constance Shipp, Reading girl.

The Governor explained that under the existing law recommendations and investigation are required to be submitted to him from the Advisory Board of Pardons, the District Attorney, and the State Commissioner of Correction.

"The Attorney General, I am informed, will submit to me his recommendation later this week," the Governor told the Council. "The report has been received within the last few days and I feel it my duty to devote sufficient time to a careful study of such recommendations before reaching a decision on a petition of commutation of sentence which is before me."

Medal Coming To Vermont Boy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed legislation authorizing him to present a medal to Roland Boucher, Burlington, Vt., boy who rescued four children in Lake Champlain a year ago.

The bill also authorizes appropriation of not more than $675 for the Treasury to design a gold medal for young Boucher.

The act itself states the award is in recognition of the "valor, bravery and heroism" of Boucher "who risked his life in rescuing five children who had broken through the ice on Lake Champlain near Juniper Island, saving the lives of four and who, in so doing, displayed unusual bravery and presence of mind extraordinary in one of his age."

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A Camp Fire Girl 'Memory Kit' Game

A well-stocked "memory kit" of games, songs, and stories for peacetime entertainment is part of every Camp Fire Girl's equipment. Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls also could play such games in a wartime air-raid shelter, if called upon. Shown, left to right, are: Dorothy Grant of Brookline, Gloria Johnson of Boston, Jean Rodway of Boston, Janet Dunphy of Brighton, and Carolyn Barton of West Roxbury. The Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls is one of the organizations for which the Greater Boston United War Fund is now campaigning.

Camp Fire Girls Plan Role in War

With their elders all involved in various phases of national defense, many youngsters feel inadequate and frustrated. Talk of air-raid precautionary work, priorities, and invasion are all bewildering and many a "little sister" of the family circle is likely to feel left out of things.

She does not know much about planes or guns. She is puzzled by the talk of blackouts. In school, she has had an air-raid drill, and she responded promptly to signals. But, at home, she cuddles up her dog Pete and prays that nothing will happen to him. And she gives the cat an extra saucer of warm milk—just because she doesn't know what else she can do.

A far-seeing organization that helps girls to do the natural, wholesome things in peacetime and encourages them to be their best selves in wartime, the Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls has foreseen this problem and has launched a "Service for Victory" movement for girls between 10 and 18 years.

"Service for Victory" keeps a girl's feet very close to the ground and her head very level. It aims to train her to do the things that may be overlooked by others in the great task of unity for victory that faces the nation and also to help to keep up her family's morale.

For instance, taking care of older and younger members of the family is of vital importance. Being aware of what signals mean and knowing the need of speed and obedience is also important. She must be a good guide post—Camp Fire Girls are gathering information about their neighborhoods. They are also taking the 10-hour Red Cross "first aid" course, or are studying to be canteen aides.

Blakeslee Forecasts Long War Before Japan's Eventual Defeat

American military experts have greatly underestimated Japan's striking force, George H. Blakeslee, Clark University professor of International Relations, today told the Foreign Affairs School of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at Radcliffe College.

"The conduct of the Japanese campaign, aside from its unethical character, has been of a very high military order," Dr. Blakeslee said.

The oriental enemy has "many more planes" than was expected and has used them more effectively than anticipated, he added.

America may well be in for a long and, for a time, disappointing war in the Pacific, he said, though "Japan will eventually be defeated."

"Before the war began, it was generally believed that it would be impossible for the Japanese to capture Singapore, but they have made a much faster advance toward that objective than was believed possible."

Concha Romero James, of the Division of Intellectual Co-operation at the Pan American Union, outlined the fluctuating course of relations between Latin America and the United States from the time of the American Revolution to the present.

Many leading political writers in Latin America, formerly bitter in denunciation of the United States, are today vigorously urging the necessity of establishment of a common front by the Americas, Mrs. James said.

James H. Powers, authority on foreign affairs, outlined the course of the present war, predicting that the next German maneuver might be through Spain, by-passing Gibraltar to Spanish Morocco.

Aline Chalufour, French lawyer and teacher in Indo-China, told the school the Japanese acquired a foothold in Indo-China with the apparent consent of French residents who had no way of holding out against them or against orders from Vichy.

Dr. Edith Helman, Assistant Professor of Spanish at Simmons College, speaking on "Democratic Vistas in South America" at the luncheon session today, called attention to the fact that although Axis activities have been curbed in South America the Spanish Falange has taken over where the Axis propagandists left off.

"It seems too bad," she told the school, "that we have not broken off diplomatic relations with Franco so that these subversive activities of the Spanish fascist party might be curbed."

Dr. Helman was introduced by Miss Marie Carroll of the World Peace Foundation.

Miss Emile H. Everett presided at the morning session with Mrs. Samuel S. Kistler in charge of the afternoon meeting.

Inflation can be avoided by a government ceiling on prices, higher income taxes, purchase of defense bonds and the determination of the people to save instead of spend foolishly, James H. Shoemaker of the Federal Board of Economic Warfare told the school at its opening session.

S. K. Ratcliffe, English journalist, a speaker at last night's session, declared that "the underestimate of Japanese armament is one of the gravest blunders of our time."

Referring to fears of the influence of Communist Russia if the Soviet is victorious in the war, Mr. Ratcliffe said these fears are without foundation since, whatever the outcome of the Russo-German war, "Russia will be burdened with stupendous domestic problems, devastated areas worse than those of any other power, a ruined land to be restored by a government that will be, above all else, in need of peace."

I. F. Stone of Washington, D. C., newspaper and magazine correspondent, criticized the automobile industry for not having tank and plane production well under way.

Instead of making war materials in the same way as automobiles are produced, by having parts manufactured in small factories and the whole thing assembled at the main plant, Mr. Stone accused automobile manufacturers of asking the Government to build them large tank and plane factories before they even start production.

U-Boats Causing 'Gas' Lack

Gasoline shortage on the eastern seaboard "far worse than any which threatened during the curfew regulations" last summer now appears imminent as a result of U-boat sinkings of tankers, the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England was told at its annual meeting.

Clyde G. Morrill, who was re-elected Executive Director of the Association at the meeting last night, reported that oil men in New England were becoming increasingly concerned over the crisis apparently impending.

At the same time, Dr. Robert T. Goodwin of the United States Naval Reserve, speaking at the Kenmore Hotel meeting, said the high quality of ersatz gasoline found in German planes shot down over England indicated that Hitler had largely solved the problem of oil shortage.

Dr. Goodwin recently returned from England where he conducted an investigation of oil supplies for the American Navy. Since his return he has been on a naval tour of new American air bases in the Caribbean and South America. In his private capacity, he is an official of the Shell Oil Company.

Germany's artificial gasoline, made from coal, is 95 octane, he said.

Mr. Morrill declared that the growing shortage of auto tires and consequent reduction in use of gasoline would in the opinion of most experts not relieve the expected gas shortage until June or July, at least.

"If the U-boat drive on tankers is continued effectively, the gas shortage will indeed be acute in the next few months," Mr. Morrill predicted.

He pointed out that tankers, which ride low in the water, are easy targets for the submarine. One torpedo usually finishes the job because it sets oil fires, he added.

Mr. Morrill said U-boat sinkings of tankers had already cut kerosene reserves in Boston in half and depleted fuel oil and gas supplies.

The Government's unofficial Advisory Board of the Petroleum Industry is very much concerned with the impending crisis, Mr. Morrill said, reporting that the Board was meeting in New York today to discuss the question.

The Association's annual meeting attracted 200 members from all parts of New England and resulted in re-election of John W. Scott as President and Mr. Morrill as Executive Director.

Sunshine Laundry
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Make 1942 a QUALITY year and be on the side of safety.
Bea. 1790

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Profit Report Branded False At Bath Yard

BATH, Maine, Jan. 21 (AP) — William S. Newell, president of the Bath Iron Works Corporation, characterized as a "gross lie" the House Naval Affairs Committee's report that his concern had made as much as 29 per cent profit on destroyer construction.

"Someone has the figures twisted at the source," declared Mr. Newell, who described himself as "startled" by the Committee's report.

On one destroyer, Mr. Newell said, his concern made a profit of 20 per cent, but some of the other ships delivered to the Navy yielded "absolutely nothing."

Mr. Newell also is President of two shipyard firms building cargo ships at South Portland for the British and American Governments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)— The House Naval Affairs Committee has mentioned a New England shipbuilding concern's profits in demanding a profit limitation law, and also has proposed that a Connecticut aircraft plant refund to the Government some of its "excessive profits."

The report, made public last night by Chairman Carl Vinson (D), of Georgia, on the basis of an investigation begun last April, stated the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, listed profits on construction of destroyers ranging from 18 to 29 per cent. Such profits, the report said, warranted profit limitations.

The report disclosed that the Navy was seeking a $3,999,008 reduction in one contract held by the Pratt & Whitney division of the United Aircraft at East Hartford, Conn.

The company agreed in May, 1941, to a reduction of $2,777,695 on $178,606,704 in contracts, but a further reduction of $3,999,008 was listed as "necessary to prevent the corporation from receiving excessive profits."

On 14 other contracts amounting to $150,075,178 held by Pratt & Whitney, the report stated, the Navy had recommended a $2,630,641 reduction listing this amount as "excessive profit."

On $10,750,000 in contracts, the Navy said, Pratt & Whitney showed profits of $2,225,234, or 20 per cent of the contract and 26 per cent of the cost of the contract.

The Committee indicated that a 7 per cent profit limitation should be reasonable.

The Bath Iron Works, the report continued, had profits of 18 to 29 per cent, $850,000 to $1,125,000 on construction of each of six destroyers completed for the Navy. On two uncompleted destroyers the company estimated its profit would be 8 per cent.

The report cited another branch of United Aircraft, the Hamilton Standard Propeller division, as receiving $1,326 profit on a $1,950 contract. On three other contracts the report said this firm received more than 50 per cent profit.

The Bath Iron Works, Bethlehem Steel, and General Electric, all of which are fulfilling war orders in New England, were among 10 companies the report said held 60 per cent of one group of contracts totaling $719,900,000.

United Aircraft and General Electric were listed as two of another group of 10 firms holding 60 per cent of $3,169,200,000 in uncompleted contracts.

In discussing the investigation, the Committee found that while "average profits were not extremely high, the amount of business and the upward trend of profits considered shows that contractors have made and will continue to receive substantial profits."

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, which operates the huge Fore River, Mass., yard, failed to reply to questionnaires, the Committee disclosed.

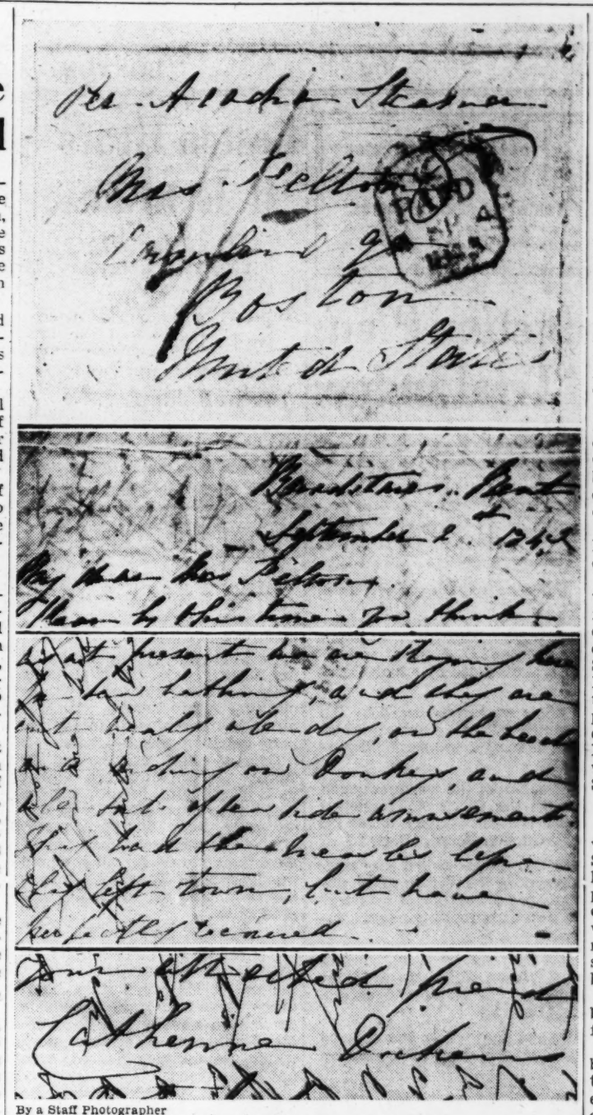
"The Committee at this time makes no effort to point out the reason for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company's failure to supply the information," the report stated. But this concern was listed for investigation by field representatives of the Committee at a later date.

Discussing Foreign Affairs Situation

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers at School of League of Women Voters

Left to right: James H. Powers, who discussed war strategy in Africa; Miss Emilie H. Everett, the presiding officer, and Concha Romero James, who spoke on "Mexico, Ally of the United States."



By a Staff Photographer

Novelist's Wife Wrote This

Part of a letter which Mrs. Charles Dickens wrote to Mrs. Cornelius C. Felton of Cambridge, Mass., on Sept. 2, 1843. The letter recently was discovered in one of the books which the late Milton J. Stone left to the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship.

Letter by Dickens' Wife Shown at Boston Library

Among the Dickensiana now on exhibition in the Treasure Room of the Boston Public Library is an original letter, just discovered, from Mrs. Charles Dickens to Mrs. Cornelius C. Felton, wife of the young Harvard professor who became a close friend of the novelist during the latter's visit to Boston in 1842.

Dated Sept. 2, 1843, shortly after the return to England, the letter, with the second page written across in two directions, to save paper, came across the ocean without envelope or wrapping, folded small and sealed with red wax. Mrs. Harry L. Bagley, a member of the Dickens Fellowship in Boston, came upon it unexpectedly a few months ago when examining the Milton J. Stone collection of books and pictures bequeathed to the Fellowship, in 1937.

It is evidently a companion letter to one which Dickens sent to Professor Felton, from Broadstairs. Mrs. Dickens writes, "Charles has written to your husband and speaks for himself. My children are all well and enjoy themselves very much, as at present we are staying here for sea bathing, and they are out nearly all day, on the beach and riding on donkeys and all sorts of seaside amusements."

She expresses regret at having left London before the visit to that city of the Holmes family (Oliver Wendell, presumably), and adds, "We were so glad to hear of Mr. Longfellow's marriage. Will you remember me most kindly to both of them?"

So little is Catherine Dickens known, by letter or memoir, that the finding of the letter is something of an event to the Boston Dickensians. Numerous autograph letters from Dickens, original parts of novels, first editions, and a set of Pickwick illustrations in color by Cecil Lane have been lent by the Fellowship for this Library display, which will continue until Feb. 8, open to the public. Dickens treasures possessed by the Library are the nucleus of the exhibition, and William Miller, formerly of London, and one of the founders of the Fellowship there, has lent part of his collection, including rare posters. The exhibition commemorates the centenary of the first of the two visits which Dickens made to the United States.

P. P. S.

Boston Fisherman Loses His Ship For Defying War Rule

Boston's first example of wartime power to enforce federal regulations regarding ship movements, to come to light during the present war, today serves as a sharp warning that offenses against the port regulations will not be tolerated.

The case is that of a skipper of a fishing vessel who is charged with refusal to heed the requirements that every outbound vessel display code signal flags. The skipper, named by the Coast Guard as Capt. Michael O'Hearn, of the Boston fishing schooner Adventure II, is also charged with obliging the officials to compel him to heave to, as the craft was outward bound. Whether any shots were fired to enforce the order could not be learned.

Not only has the skipper been relieved of his command, but he has been barred from going to sea in any capacity, and anyone employing him aboard any vessel will be liable to prosecution it was learned. The penalty is considered lenient in view of maximum measures possible to impose under the Espionage Act of 1917 under which the case was handled.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Defense lecture entitled "Treatment of Incendiary Bombs," by Percy H. Tibbetts. A motion picture in color will be used to illustrate this talk, one in a series on home defense under the auspices of the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club. At Corinthian Hall, 523 Franklin Street, Melrose Highlands, at 8 p. m.

Conservatory orchestra concert with Quincy Porter conducting. At the New England Conservatory of Music, Jordan Hall, 8:15 p. m. The public is invited to attend free.

Thursday

Thirty-seventh Annual Cat Show sponsored by the Boston Cat Club to benefit War Relief. All types of cats will be on display at Horticultural Hall. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. with a 55-cent admission charge. The show will run through Thursday.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Landscape Paintings" will be the subject discussed by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Conservation meeting of the Massachusetts Audubon Society at which the public is invited to attend. In the Lecture Hall of the Museum of Natural History, Berkeley Street, Boston. At 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Council Gives Approval To Extra Session

A proclamation calling the Massachusetts Legislature into special session on Jan. 26 to consider civilian defense appropriations and other issues was submitted today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to the Executive Council and received its immediate approval.

Having declared a state of emergency under the Commonwealth Emergency Defense Act adopted by the Legislature in October, 1941, the Governor was required to convene the Legislature in special session to ratify his vast emergency powers. However, the Governor has called the Legislature back before expiration of the 60-day period allowed him after declaration of the emergency.

He is to confer with legislative leaders of both parties tomorrow on a program for the session.

Estimates have been made that the Governor will ask the Legislature to vote in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 to finance civilian defense activities, to expand the State Guard and the State Police. It also is understood that part of the money will be set aside for purchase of fire fighting and other civilian defense equipment if the Federal Government fails to provide sufficient funds to meet the State's equipment needs.

Salary Increases

Another portion of the money will finance salary increases for State employees. The Governor has already announced he will propose increases. State House observers hear reports that the increases will range from $100 to $300 annually, although other sources insist a straight 10 per cent over-all boost will be proposed.

Individual legislators have filed bills proposing increases ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

In addition, the Legislature will be faced with the problem of determining whether, during the war emergency, the State shall be governed through gubernatorial edict under the Governor's broad emergency powers, or whether specific statutes shall be adopted to cover various potential situations.

First Since 1938

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, at the request of the Chief Executive, for several weeks has been working on drafts of legislation to be proposed to the incoming Legislature.

The forthcoming special session is the first since 1938, when the Legislature returned to session to vote $19,000,000 for rehabilitation of damage caused by the Sept. 21, 1938, hurricane and flood. Expenditure of the hurricane money resulted in a scandal which brought about the ousting of several major State officials in 1939.

Republican Wins Seat in Congress In Connecticut

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 21 (AP)—Voters in the Fifth Congressional District elected a Republican, Joseph E. Talbot, as National Representative for the first time in a decade yesterday, giving him a margin of 3,615 over his Democratic rival and personal friend of long standing, John S. Monagan.

Mr. Talbot, Workmen's Compensation Commissioner for the district and former State Treasurer, who supported the war aims of President Roosevelt as did his opponent, cut heavily into the normally Democratic urban centers to win the seat held by J. Joseph Smith (D) until Mr. Smith's recent appointment to the Federal District Bench.

The contest was marked by an extremely light vote, climaxing a mild campaign, with the electorate giving Mr. Talbot an unofficial total of 23,278 votes in 37 Litchfield and New Haven County communities.

Mr. Monagan received 19,663 and Edward J. Ryan, American Progressive candidate, ran third with 1,877.

Mr. Talbot's successor to the commissionership will be named by Gov. Robert A. Hurley (D), who took the stump briefly for Mr. Monagan during the pre-election days that saw U. S. Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) also enter the fray for his party's choice.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Temperature about the same as last night, lowest near freezing; gentle winds.

Maine: No change in temperature tonight; occasional light snow extreme north portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont: Temperature about the same as last night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Atlantic Coast, Block Island to Hatteras: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Albany	37	28	Kansas City	52	30
Bangor	—	21	Mpls.-St. Paul	45	39
Boston	46	31	Nantucket	46	32
Buffalo	33	25	New Haven	43	31
Burlington	34	23	New Orleans	58	47
Chicago	44	24	New York	42	36
Cincinnati	47	28	Philadelphia	44	33
Concord, N. H.	40	27	Portland, Me.	44	22
Hartford	43	32	St. Louis	—	39
Hatteras	51	39	Washington	—	37
Jacksonville	59	35			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:05 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Thursday, 9:27 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:13 p. m.

Police War-Traffic Schools Planned

Instruction Under F. B. I. In N. E. Cities

War Activities in New England

FBI Traffic School — Special Federal Bureau of Investigation war-traffc schools for police will be held in 13 New England cities beginning Feb. 9, it was announced by the Department of Justice.

The schools will furnish to police personnel instruction on such wartime traffic problems as dealing with bomb damage to streets and buildings, traffic hazards during air raids, control of traffic without traffic lights during blackouts, handling of crowds during air raids, and convoying over military routes. Classes will be conducted by FBI experts and will last six days, J. Edgar Hoover, Director, announced.

Dates on which the war traffic schools will be opened will be announced shortly. New England cities in which they will be conducted are: Maine—Bangor, Portland; New Hampshire—Concord; Vermont — Bennington, Burlington; Massachusetts—Boston New Bedford, Worcester, Springfield; Rhode Island — Providence; Connecticut — Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven.

John Quincy Adams Volunteers—At the Army Base, South Boston, today appeared John Quincy Adams, last of his family to be born in the historic Adams House in Quincy, to offer his aid in the war effort in any capacity. Fired by the same brand of Americanism which inspired two of his illustrious ancestors who became early Presidents of the United States, and with his only son in the Philippines, Mr. Adams volunteered his services in a military or civilian capacity. Up to December 7 the successful businessman and lecturer on business subjects at Harvard and other colleges, heard from his son, Henry, frequently but since then he has had no word.

A Tale of the Sea—To a small but interested audience which hung on every word—his parents and best girl—Melvin A. Rand of Orange, Mass., third officer on the torpedoed tanker Allan Jackson, torpedoed off the Virginia coast, told how he escaped uninjured in the explosion and plunge into the sea.

In the safety of a Norfolk, Va., hotel lobby the young mariner, who gave the final command from the bridge of the stricken ship, told his story:

"I was on the bridge when the torpedo struck," he said, "I saw the torpedo when it broke the surface about 125 feet away. I gave the order for hard left. . . . It struck us just forward of amidship and I was knocked down. I slid down from the bridge to the quarterdeck. A lifeboat kept me from going overboard.

"We tried to get away in a lifeboat but it jammed. I jumped overboard. I thought the flames were going to get me. I swam for an hour, then grabbed a strongback (lifeboat section). I hung on for about two hours and a half. Then I was picked up by the rescue ship and brought to Norfolk."

Does he plan to go to sea again? Yes, after a brief rest.

"You know," his proud mother said, "that requires courage."

Aerial Bombardment Course—New England public works commissioners and municipal engineers will be invited to a training conference in aerial bombardment in New York City next month, it has been announced. Acting U. S. Regional Director Joseph Loughlin of the First Civilian Defense Area said the six States defense directors had been asked to select candidates for the conference to be held Feb. 16-24.

"What's in a Name?"—Four former fishing craft acquired from General Seafoods Corporation, Boston, by the Navy have been given new names, the Navy Department announced today. Originally known as the Wave, Gale, Tide, and Ocean, these ships, all of which are to be used as minesweepers, have been renamed, respectively, the Eagle, Hawk, Ibis, and Merganser (members of the duck family). Secretary Knox has approved the names.

Committee on Safety Acquires Safer Door

The Boston Committee on Public Safety is taking some advice from its own instructions.

Having recently launched a survey of public buildings in Boston to make sure that all entrance doors open outward, the Committee today was remedying matters at its own building, 9 Park Street, the door of which was discovered to open the wrong way. A carpenter was on hand today to reconstruct the door.

The building, incidentally, was originally the famous Ticknor Mansion, built in the 18th century and made over into an office building about 60 years ago. Recently it became the property of the City.

Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign of 1942, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline.
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 160 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.
Edwin C. Johnson, 209 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills.
Torrance Parker, Chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.
Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston.

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so, are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer, who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom.

Members who find it more convenient to do so may make their subscriptions to the Campaign through the regular campaign organization, either at their homes or at their places of business.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Meeting the Challenge

The position in which our country finds itself today represents a stern challenge to all the people of every American community.

Our men in uniform are meeting their part of that challenge.

Our productive resources are being placed without stint at the disposal of the nation.

But our responsibilities do not end there. All the sacrifice of our men in uniform, all the war production of our manufacturing plants, could be in vain if we should allow misery, despair and disunity to undermine our communities. Morale, here at home, is all-important. The lesson of France is written plain on the pages of history.

That is not all. We must also do everything in our power to back up the organizations giving vital service to our service men. That, too, is a responsibility we dare not fail to meet.

Why the United War Fund?

The Greater Boston United War Fund was called into being, four days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, to enable us to meet these grave responsibilities in a single campaign.

It is a united appeal for the funds needed to:

Maintain in war-time the regular human-service agencies of the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Meet Greater Boston's quota for the American Red Cross in its great errand of mercy with our fighting forces and in disaster areas, its work in the training camps, its civilian-preparation work on the home front.

Support the United Service Organizations in their morale-building activities for the benefit of soldiers and sailors far from home.

Help our local Soldiers and Sailors Committee in its task of providing friendly welcome and guidance as well as wholesome entertainment opportunities for the thousands of men in uniform who visit our city.

The amount needed to fill our minimum responsibility to these organizations is in itself a challenge to the generosity and community spirit of the people who live and work in Greater Boston: $7,600,000.

Charles Francis Adams is President of the Greater Boston United War Fund and Maynard Hutchinson is General Chairman of its 1942 Campaign.

There is no doubt that Greater Boston can meet this war-time challenge. It is our belief that Greater Boston will meet this challenge, even though it means that many of us must give two and three and four times as much as ever before.

Thoughtful Giving

It calls for Thoughtful Giving, for giving from the heart; yes, even for sacrificial giving.

In this connection, the Campaign management particularly wishes to call attention to the budgeting plan, under which givers may make their subscriptions payable quarterly or monthly so as to spread them over the entire year. Under this arrangement, they may more easily discharge what they feel to be their full financial obligation to our own community and to America.

All United War Fund pledge cards have space for making budgeted subscriptions.

The urgency of these times demands such a unity as we have not been called upon to display since our country came into being. It calls for deep thought as to what we, as individuals, can do—and what we MUST do. Only our best is real patriotism.

For the preservation of our way of life and our free institutions—religious and secular—the success of the United War Fund Campaign is essential.

Federal Tax Rush Started In Bay State

Massachusetts taxpayers are flocking to pay their Federal income taxes in the greatest rush in the history of the United States Internal Revenue Office in Boston, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue, said today.

Approximately 900,000 Bay State men and women will file income tax returns for 1941 in the Federal office, the officials of the Internal Revenue office estimated. This will set a record rising about 180,000 above the number of returns filed last year, they predicted.

The rush to file tax returns is about a month ahead of last year. Crowds, in numbers not usually seen until mid-February, filled the offices and overflowed into the corridors on the seventh and eighth floors of the Federal Building. To accommodate the public, Mr. Hassett also announced that his office in Boston and the deputy field offices throughout the State will go on a 44-hour week beginning next Monday.

Internal revenue offices will close at 5:30 instead of 4:30 in the afternoon. The offices will open at the usual time, 9 o'clock.

In addition to the lengthened hours for the internal revenue employees an increase in the number of workers is expected. The increase is necessitated by the new taxes imposed for defense revenue which has nearly tripled the work of the office.

For instance, several thousand automobile-use stamps are sold each day in anticipation of the Federal order compelling their display in all motor vehicles by Feb. 1.

Taxpayers are finding their greatest problem in the new 6 per cent surtax levied for the first time on incomes under $4,000, Thomas H. Buckley, Assistant Collector, said. A large number of those filing returns had forgotten to include the 6 per cent item in their calculations, he added. This new tax should be levied on the first dollar of income after family and personal exemptions are taken, he pointed out.

After deducting earned income credit taxpayers are allowed to pay a 4 per cent tax which, added to their 6 per cent surtax, completes the total revenue they must give to Uncle Sam for the past year. The total tax averages about 10 per cent, Mr. Buckley said.

Hub Families Take 1,300 Tons of Sand

More than 70,000 Boston families took advantage of the City's offer of free sand with which to fight incendiary bombs in event of an air raid, John J. Walsh, Executive Secretary of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, has announced.

About 1,300 tons of sand were distributed, in lots of less than 100 pounds, to householders who asked for it. There were 51 distribution points throughout the City.

Lynn Chief Urges Apartment Building Guards

Recommendations that watchmen should be employed between sunset and sunrise for all large apartment buildings in the City of Lynn, Mass., were made today by Fire Chief Joseph E. Scanlon, following yesterday's fire which caused 13 fatalities and brought injuries to scores of other residents of Melvin Hall.

Chief Scanlon added that all the tenants of the building had been accounted for, and that the only probability that others might have been trapped would be that there were visitors who stayed in the building on Monday night.

While District Fire Chief Henry Haddock was showing visiting fire officials through the ruins this afternoon flames broke out anew in a corner of the roof. Mr. Haddock summoned apparatus and the fire was extinguished.

Meanwhile, State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity continued until Friday morning a formal inquest into the origin of the fire. He planned to interview the less seriously injured persons in Lynn Hospital today.

He stated that following Friday's inquest he would report directly to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who had asked for an early and complete report.

Mayor Albert Cole stated that he would demand a State inquiry into the lack of fire escapes on the 44-year-old, five-story brick and wooden structure which contained approximately 60 small apartments.

Originally operated as a hotel, known as the Parker House, the building had changed ownership several times, and in 1919 it was almost entirely remodeled inside, and made into apartments. Apparently some of the hotel rooms had been partitioned to make room for kitchenettes and baths. Most of these apartments had only one exit into the halls.

The shape of the building is like an L, with the long arm on Spring Street, and the short arm extending back toward Exchange Street, and ending in small, narrow back yards. Apartments were arranged in rows along the central halls in each wing of the building.

In the process of renovation, lath and plaster walls were covered over with sheet rock and metal ceilings were installed. A fire official who inspected the scene said flames climbing upward between the walls were thus largely confined, enabling the fire to gain considerable headway before it was discovered.

Although the building was provided with three exits, these all connected with the central hallways, and there were no outside metal fire escapes on the building itself. Thost on the neighboring Elks Hall, over which numerous tenants made their way to the ground, were reached only through windows leading from one of the three stairways.

The fire apparently started in the basement, and quickly worked its way up through stairways, one of which wound around the elevator shaft. This served in the nature of a huge chimney, according to firemen, the drafts from opened windows above sucking the flames up through to the roof.

Cut off by smoke or flame from escape through the hallways, many residents clung to window ledges until rescued by the firemen. Many were injured as they attempted leaps to safety.

By nightfall, much of the interior of Melvin Hall had crashed to the basement and first floor, leaving only the towering brick walls and a few ruined street-front apartments standing. Central and rear apartments had been entirely wiped out.

City of Boston Automobiles Listed for Conservation Plan

A special survey of the City of Boston's automobiles, tires, accessories, and supplies is being made with a view to conserving the City's automotive resources, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today.

The inventory, which is being conducted by Budget Commissioner Francis X. Lang, may result in pooling the automobile equipment of City Departments, and drastic curtailment of its use in nonessential functions, the Mayor declared.

City officials using municipal automobiles for commuting or other unofficial activities, by long custom, may have to resort to the street cars, it was predicted.

The Mayor emphasized that no definite plan has been adopted, and that whether City automobiles will be pooled is not positively known.

Compiling an inventory of City-owned vehicles is an arduous practical task, Mr. Long emphasized, because no central record of this or any other type of city equipment has ever been developed. Each department has been a law unto itself.

Under wartime conditions, however, a department might find its automobiles or trucks commandeered for use in another department; workmen now transported by truck may have to use streetcars; and tires may be given almost exclusively to departments of a protective or sanitary nature.

State employees faced sharp curtailment in their use of official cars today as Angier L. Goodwin, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, warned they will be suspended if they use such cars without authorization. Public Works Commissioner Herman MacDonald announced this afternoon 25 passenger cars used by the Department already had been put in storage.

The Goodwin warning was issued in a letter to department heads reiterating previous demands for conservation of tires on State automobiles.

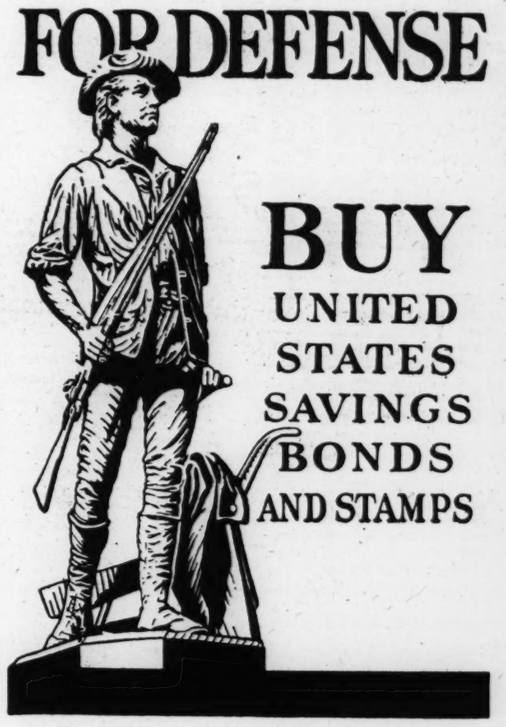
"This action," he wrote, "is made necessary not only to show a spirit of complete co-operation in the national defense, but for the intensely practical reason that we are advised that when our present tires and tubes, as well as automobiles, are gone, there will be no replacements, except for a very restricted group authorized by the Federal Government."

Mr. Goodwin pointed out that the only State-owned cars eligible for new tires and tubes are those used exclusively to maintain fire-fighting service, necessary public police services, garbage disposal, and other sanitary services or to enforce laws for protection of the public health, and safety. Regarding trucks the only authorized use is transportation of material and equipment for building and maintaining roads, he said.

The Administration and Finance Chairman told department heads that any use not thus enumerated must be halted immediately or maintained only in sufficient amount to avoid failure of essential public service.

Mr. Goodwin instructed department heads to notify him by Jan. 31 how many cars they have taken off the road and to report the condition of all tires and tubes in their departments.

★ ★ ★ FOR DEFENSE ★ ★ ★



BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

"—spring into life... take one more step, down and lead us as God led you in saving America, to save the hopes of man!"

George William Curtis dedicating the Daniel Chester French Minute Man, April 19, 1875 (courtesy, the Concord Antiquarian Society.)

Who was the Minute-Man?

Cast though he is in the enduring metal of ten cannon given by Act of Congress to Concord, expressly for the statue . . . he is not only a monument marking a battlefield . . .

Nor only Captain Isaac Davis—the first to fall where the statue stands. Nor even all the Sons of Liberty who, on that April day, gave us a country to defend . . .

No. He was the old and young and middle-aged. The son of Indian Fighters who were the sons of Minute-Men organized 100 years before Concord. He was the civilian-soldier. The citizen trained in ordinary pursuits, the school, the church, the town-meeting.

He was—and IS—the Spirit of America on Guard. Of the Home front. Of embattled farmers and merchants and professional men and housewives and office girls and school children filling little books with Defense Stamps, 10c at a time.

He is alive again in the land he founded—beckoning from every United States Defense Stamp you buy. JOIN HIM!

BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS OR STAMPS AT ALL BANKS OR POSTOFFICES ★ STAMPS AT THE TRAVEL BUREAU STREET FLOOR, ANNEX, OR SERVICE DESK, STREET FLOOR MAIN STORE . . . OF THE

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ *who have contributed this advertisement* ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Children Stand Bombs Better Than Separation From Parents

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Sudden separation of children from their parents and this form of disruption of their sense of security has been found in England to have more serious effect upon them than the actual experience of going through an air raid, members of the Massachusetts Civic League were told today.

The League was addressed at a luncheon meeting at the headquarters, 3 Joy Street, by Dr. Rosemary Pritchard, who is now conducting research at the Harvard Psychological Clinic but who expects to return to England in February. Describing the experiences in evacuation of children there she urged deliberation rather than hasty plans for such measures in the United States. The effects on children of evacuation to safety areas were completely underestimated by English authorities in both evacuation and reception areas, she said, whereas there is a consensus that children show great adaptability and recover quickly from air-raid effects if simple, sensible measures are taken.

Adults Set Example

"On the whole, children of three and up have adapted themselves exceedingly well to the unfamiliar sights and sounds of air raids and older children and adolescents may actually regard them as a great thrill," declared Dr. Pritchard. "This has only been true, though," she added, "in cases where the adults in contact with the children have behaved in a rational manner." She explained that panicky reaction on the part of adults makes for like behaviour in their children.

It has been observed, she said, that children who show the most concern in regard to air raids are not necessarily those who have had the actual experience of being bombed at close quarters. One little boy in a nursery school in London, one of the few children there who had not been actually bombed, was comforted by a little girl playmate, aged 4½, who had had a narrow escape when a bomb blew the roof off her house. She reassured him, telling him just to pull the bedclothes over his head when the bombs got rather noisy.

In the case of both adults and children, said Dr. Pritchard, the prospect of being bombed has proved to be more terrifying than the actual experience. "The phantasy is more terrifying than the reality; the unknown danger than the known."

Dr. Pritchard described conditions in the shelters in the early part of the war and said that the unwholesome effects upon children had now been reduced by designating certain areas for them and putting competent persons in charge of their activities.

Handling Other "Strains"

Emotional strain was caused among evacuated children as a result of separation from their parents, home surroundings and friends, and the effort to fit into strange households having different habits and possibly different socio-economic status from their own, she said. In addition, there was the strain thrown on foster parents, suddenly faced with accommodating extra children in their homes, in addition to all other burdens of the war. Their attitude often made it doubly difficult for the child to adjust himself, said Dr. Pritchard.

Although the evacuation plan was devised with the idea of keeping educational groups intact, in fact this was not always possible, Dr. Pritchard stated. "And the evacuated school usually had to share the premises with a school in the reception area which made too great overcrowding, and in some cases they had to work in shifts. The lack of recreational facilities to which the children had become accustomed was another problem and was aggravated by the blackouts.

It was found wise, she said, to have children of one family billeted together and to keep school groups together so far as possible.

Sydney M. Williams, President of the Massachusetts Civic League, presided at the luncheon, which was attended by League members and representatives of the public schools, of welfare agencies, and by city officials from various parts of the State.

By a Staff Photographer

Speaker and Civic League Officers

Dr. Rosemary Pritchard (left), who addressed a luncheon meeting of the Massachusetts Civic League today, telling of "Problems of Children in Wartime," with Sydney M. Williams, President of the League, and Miss Katherine Lyford, Executive Secretary.

U. S. Postwar Readiness Urged by Conant

When anarchy descends upon Germany and the enslaved lands—"certain signal that complete victory has been won"—America must step forward and assume world leadership, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, told students last night in an address radiocast over Harvard's private network.

Plunging deep into the problems of a chaotic postwar world, the United States must build a "final international order . . . based on freedom," Dr. Conant said.

He added the warning that America cannot "impose its way of life on other countries."

The Harvard president made his first appearance over the student-run radio network which employs University electric light circuits to take radio waves from the studio to dormitory rooms.

Listened to Talk

Several hundred undergraduates—perhaps several thousand—interrupted their cramming for final examinations to gather about radios in the Yard and listen to their President.

"To quench the flames of war will not suffice," he said. "The smouldering embers must be uncovered and extinguished. . . .

"We must be prepared . . . at the outset to have the process of reconstruction proceed slowly, very slowly. There can be no magical restoration of freedom, peace and happiness for all.

"Furthermore, we must be prepared to have different forms of free societies and recognize the merits of each. Political dogmatism and a holier-than-thou attitude on the part of the United States will be of little help."

Dr. Conant warned against the easy assumption that internal collapse in Germany or uprisings of subject peoples will win the war for the United Nations. Persons who so believe are "living in an unreal world," he said.

No Escape

"To my mind there can be no escape from the conclusion that only a decisive military victory can terminate this war. Our distinctive way of life on this continent cannot be preserved unless we defeat Japan, Germany, and Italy."

While fighting, America must not lose sight of its ultimate aim, a "free and classless nation, . . . the vision of opportunity for all," the Harvard president admonished.

"We must see that individual responsibility and initiative are honored as never before in industry, in government, in the Army and the Navy. We must demand the recognition of merit, the discounting of hereditary privilege, and the rapid promotion of those who have the capacity to serve."

As long as America has "the courage and boldness of the adventurer in the wilderness," it "will never know defeat," Dr. Conant said.

"As a people, we citizens of the United States have for a century and a half thirsted and hungered for that distant misty line that separates earth and sky. So long as we suffer from this restless appetite we need never know despair. . . .

"We may face with confidence both the manifold adjustments to a total war and the perplexities of modern industrialized life in the post-war era. In short, we may resolutely answer the challenge of the would-be dictators of the world."

New Hampshire Farmers To Assemble in Concord

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 21—Leaders of various farm organizations of New Hampshire will move into Concord next Tuesday for three days devoted to the annual meetings of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation and the many specialized farm organizations. Each year the Farm Bureau works out its annual session so that such orchardists, poultrymen, sheep growers, dairymen and similar groups may hold their sessions at the same time.

The business meeting of the Farm Bureau will be held on Tuesday evening. And Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is scheduled to address the banquet session on Wednesday evening.

Fliers Wanted

A free course in flying, but not enough takers. That is the plight of William E. Martin, Director of the civilian pilot training course for Concord. The quota for the course is 36. But in spite of widespread publicity, it has so far been impossible to secure this number of students. Mr. Martin explains that youths between 19 and 26 are eligible for the course. And the only expense, he points out, is that of a physical examination and a limited number of text-books. After a six-weeks ground school, 10 or more of the highest ranking members of the class are selected to take the flight training course in preparation for private pilot's certificates. And out of this group, it is anticipated, some will be found with sufficient ability to train as instructors. But right now Mr. Martin's problem is getting more youths interested in taking the course.

State Police

The New Hampshire State Police Department has been authorized to continue its activities without curtailment in spite of the fact that the department's expenses are running in excess of appropriations. Col. George A. Colbath, Superintendent, has informed the Governor and Executive Council that the war program has been responsible for the increased expenses of the Department. Gasoline, tires, and other such items have gone up. And, in addition, the Department has launched an extensive program of fingerprinting school children. The fingerprinting will keep six men busy at least for four months, it is pointed out. Superintendent Colbath says the Department is also called on to escort military truck convoys.

Raid Precautions

New Hampshire residents, includinng Gov. Robert O. Blood, are thinking about air-raid precautions, even to the extent of shelters. While the Governor reports that the subway between the State House and State House annex would make the world's poorest shelter, he has found a safe passage-way at his home between two basements. The subway between the State House and Annex is not suitable because of the relatively small amount of over-head protection. At Gilford the school board has gone all-out for air-raid protection. Instead of merely placing sand bags around the school building, the School Board is having a fence erected with the space between the fence and the building to be filled with sand. The first story windows are being closed up and the sand will go up to the second floor level. From various communities word is coming in of private construction of air-raid shelters, in many cases involving a small amount of work to existing facilities.

Defense

New Hampshire's Gov. Robert O. Blood has been pointing out during the last week that many of the problems concerning civilian defense must be worked out by the local communities. The Governor heads the State Defense Council which finds itself faced with more and more demands from local community organizations. Many communities appear to be awaiting recommendations from the State organization on every move. But the Governor says these communities must assume more responsibility themselves and suggests that the State organization be looked to more for co-ordination and advice than for direction.

John D. Langmuir, Executive Director of the New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, says a drop of $2,000,000 in the revenue of the State of New Hampshire may be expected during the calendar year 1942 as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941. "The impact of the war endangers all previous estimates," declares Mr. Langmuir, "and makes perfectly possible the deficits on June 30, 1943, which pessimists predicted earlier." Mr. Langmuir says curtailment of motoring will be a big factor in direct reduction of the State's income and that it will hurt the recreational and tourist business.

Women's Group To Mark 47th Anniversary

The forty-seventh anniversary of the National Society of New England Women will be celebrated in New York City on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, and the Boston Colony of the organization will hear a report on the anniversary sessions at its own January meeting, from Mrs. Harold D. Baker of Attleboro, President, and Mrs. G. Loring Briggs of Brookline, Director-General.

The meeting of the Boston Colony will be held at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 28.

Kathleen Emerson Swan will be the guest speaker, her topic "There's a Reason for It." Mrs. George R. Blinn of Bedford will tell of the club's Christmas philanthropies for the benefit of New England-born women.

The program is in charge of Mrs. Arthur L. Jenkins of Methuen, and tea will be served under the direction of Mrs. Harry W. Thaxter of Brookline, Hospitality Chairman.

School Hours Shift Proposed

Boston school children may have their schedule of school hours revised so as not to conflict with rush hours on the Boston Elevated Railway, Joseph C. White, member and former Chairman of the Boston School Committee, said today.

Elevated traffic is tremendously increased because of reduced use of automobiles and because of thousands of defense workers commuting in the Hub area, it was explained.

A new schedule of hours has not yet been worked out, but Mr. White said that any changes made probably would be to lessen congestion in the morning hours.

Some weeks ago school hours were changed in Charlestown so that pupils returned for the afternoon session at 1 o'clock instead of 1:30, and were released at 3 o'clock instead of 3:30. This enabled them to get home before the 4 o'clock shift at the Charlestown Navy Yard flooded the transportation facilities.

Falmouth Club To Discuss Events

The Outlook Club of Falmouth has announced Mrs. Max Ulin as its guest speaker Thursday afternoon, when its topic for discussion will be "Behind the Headlines." Mrs. Ulin is Chairman of the International Relations Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Club.

The meeting will take place in Masonic Hall, Falmouth. Mrs. S. A. Smith, President, will preside.

Bay State D. A. R. Planning Luncheon

The Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, today announced that plans are under way for a National Defense Luncheon, Feb. 12, at the Hotel Vendome, Boston.

Under the direction of Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, State Chairman of National Defense through Patriotic Education, the program will include several prominent speakers, and a list of distinguished guests has been invited.

Brookline Silver Anniversary

The Brookline Woman's Club, founded just 25 years ago, will observe its silver anniversary Jan. 26 at Whitney Hall as part of its President's Day meeting.

Miss Mary G. Pulsifer, the President, will preside at the meeting which will open with a reception at 1:30 p. m., and to which more than 100 guests have been invited. The guest of honor is to be Mrs. Joseph B. Brown, founder of the club and its first President, who will cut the large birthday cake. Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall will be in the receiving line, as will also Mrs. Edward T. Broadhurst, Second Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Fletcher P. Osgood, Fourth District Director, and Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, Past President of the State Federation, who also has the distinction of being the only honorary member of the Brookline Woman's Club.

The program for the day will feature colored motion pictures of life in the Canadian Rockies, presented by Martin K. Bovey, who has given his picture the title "Timber Line." Mrs. May C. Lima, First Vice-President, is in charge of the program and each of the distinguished guests in the receiving line will speak briefly.

Mrs. William D. King, Second Vice-President, will be tea hostess at the social hour following, when the pourers will be Mrs. Walter B. Leach, Mrs. Walter T. Spencer, Mrs. Walter H. Woods and Mrs. F. Allen Burt, all past Presidents of the Brookline club.

Women Writers Expand Program

The New England Woman's Press Association announces that a speaker who was present during the Dec. 7 bombing of Honolulu will be added to the Hawaiian program planned for Friday night at 8:15 at the Woman's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, at which Alice Cooper Bailey is to present an illustrated lecture, "Hawaii Today."

He is William Doherty, Representative of the Hawaiian Sugar Interests in Honolulu, who has been in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Edward Bowditch Watson, the former Lorna Iawkea of Milton and daughter of the late Col. Curtis P. Iawkea of Hawaii, will be a guest of honor.

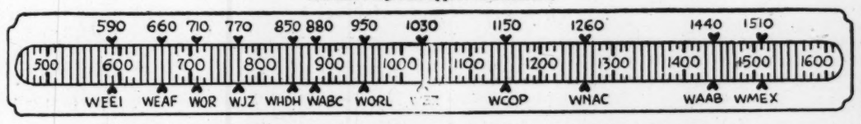
Ticket chairman for the event is Mrs. John Pfeiffer, 20 Leslie Road, Auburndale.

Illustrated Lecture For Dorchester

Emily H. Bush will present an illustrated lecture entitled "May I Present . . ." as the feature of next Tuesday's meeting of the Dorchester Woman's Club. The program is being planned by the Literature Committee, Mrs. Clarence M. Logan, Chairman, and will begin with refreshments at 1 o'clock, with Mrs. Frederick G. Wood as hostess and Mrs. G. M. Blandford, Mrs. Morrison W. Eastman, Mrs. Henry D. Goodale, and Miss Eva H. Roulston pouring.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key-stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.,	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:15	K. Spencer, songs	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:30	News: "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk.	Pepper Young's Family	"The WCAE Airliners":	Sports and music
3:45	"Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	vocalists; news	Sports and music
4:00	J. Cherniavsky's Mu-	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Interview	Sports and music
4:15	sical Camera	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	United We Stand	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Musical Program
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.,	J. Dalton, cowboy songs.	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus,	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concrt.	Don Poivere's Orchestra.
6:15	Hedda Hopper's	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk.	The Town Crier
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Dance orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Rio de Janeiro Confer'nce	Five Star News; Talk
7:30	Red Cross Program;	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger": sk.,	Dance music
7:45	Kate Smith; Guest	The Great Gildersleeve	Governor Saltonstall	"The Lone Ranger": sk.,	The Alpineers
8:00	"Meet Mr. Meek":	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and Organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Listener's Theater: Yale	"About the Navy":
8:45	Hersholt; E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	U. dramatic series	drama
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen, K. Baker,	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30	Portland Hoffa,	"Patriotic Party": Or-	"Mr. District Attorney":	Paul V. McNutt	Classical Album
9:45	guests; orchestra	chestra; Speakers	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Adventures in Melody"	Classical Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Great Moments in	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Eddy Howard's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30	Music: "Hoffman"	News Commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs	Local sports
10:45	News; Sports	'Meet the Band'; Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00	News Analysis	News; music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Local sports
11:15	Weather; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; orchestra	Frank Cuhel, Batavia	Local sports
11:30	Works of Music; or,	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	BBC News: Dol Bris-	Day's End: music
11:45	Vaughn Monroe's Or.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	sette's Orchestra	Day's End: news

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Taxes: "Fiesta"	Headline News	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00	The World Today	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie: News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange"
8:45	program; News	Toast: popular music	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Circle C Ranch Boys"
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recorded Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45	Dramatic sketch	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00	Hymn Recital	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.,	Musical Program	"Help Mate": drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Voice of the Poultryman	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	The Pacheco Ensemble
11:15	Man I Married	Church in the Wildwood.	'Right to Happiness": sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30	"Bright Horizons",	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch.	Melody Strings	Alviro Rey's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; Talk: K. Ivers	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum & Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Organ Recital	wDefense; Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Popular music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	Agriculture news	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	Contrast in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	"Words and Music"
1:45	"Road of Life"	War News	hold talk	Music Shop: orch.; songs	Jay Burnett, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	'Light of the World": sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Military Marches
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man": sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Military Marches
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	School of the Air	Alexander Wesley, tenor.
2:45	Kate Hopkins	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	Swing Time	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm": sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15	Bob Hannon, songs.	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30	News: Snapshots	"John's Other Wife": sk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Camp Grant in Review:	Sports and music
3:45	Talk; Presid'nt'l Ball	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	music; interviews; sk	Sports and music
4:00	Musical Camera	Club Matinee: variety.	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15	Orch; Jerry & Sky,	Club Matinee: variety.	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	United We Stand	Club Matinee: variety.	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	News; Talk	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Studio program
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus.	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.,	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight': drama.	News Service
6:00	News comment	News; Music	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Dance orchestra
6:15	Voice of Broadway,	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	News Analyst	The Town Crier
6:30	News; sports; music	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Colonial Network Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Talk; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News	Dance orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Rio de Janeiro, Conf'r'nce	News; defense
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45	dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	President's Birthday Ball	"Bringing Up Parents"
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests, orchestra	Committee Show	Fireside Time
8:30	"Archie": comedy;	"Service With a Smile":	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Music of the Gay 90's
8:45	solos; or.: E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	Dance orchestra	"The Dreamland Four"
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur Hour	"What Basis for Unity	Mary Martin; Jerry	News Service	cal Album": records
9:30	"Big Town"	Among the Americas?"	Lester; Music Maids;	"Sinfonietta"; Wilfred	Classical Album
9:45	"Big Town"	Town Meeting	guests; orchestra	Pelletier, conductor	Classical Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	"First Line"; De-	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore; guests	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Dance music
10:30	fense program	War Extra	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty': Talk	songs; orchestra; guests	"Under Western Skies"	Harry Morrissey's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News: Music	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:15	Wendell Willkie	"Music You Want"	Local news: musicale	Henry King's Orchestra.	Dance orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	"Music You Want"	"Joe and Mabel": com-	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	"Music You Want"	edy drama	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Day's End; News

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 22
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News, features, and music for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:00 p. m.—News, features, and music (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—"The Vagabond Traveller."
10:45 p. m.—Late news and music.

WBOS, 11.87kc, 25.26m

2:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Classical music.
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway melodies.
5:15 p. m.—Defense news in Portuguese.
5:30 p. m.—Knowing New York (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—String Time.
7:30 p. m.—Your Hollywood Reporter (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (recordings).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Evening Classics.
9:30 p. m.—America the Free (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Out of the Night (English).
10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight music.

Today's FM Programs

W43B Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"WCAE Airliners"; music.
3:55 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—"Concert Miniatures."
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—Webb Tilton, baritone.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listener's Theatre."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata"; music.
9:30 p. m.—"Adventures in Melody."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade."
10:30 p. m.—"Stars Over Manhattan."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—News from Java.
11:30 p. m.—BBC News, London.
11:35 p. m.—Dol Brissette's Orchestra.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Programs

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Thursday, an. 29, 8 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Waterbury—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Jan. 26, 27, 28, 8:45 a. m., WATR, 1320kc.

FOR A Southern Setting

Wear this simple 3-piece suit of natural color "spectator cloth" with Mexican print blouse.

24.50

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How they grow!

Little kittens today — big cats tomorrow! How they thrive on Jack & Jill Cat Food, made specially for cats and kittens from fresh-caught ocean fish! Rich in minerals, proteins and vitamins, it is just what they need for rapid growth, glossy fur and playful pep.

And how sales have grown! On the market only a short time, Jack & Jill Cat Food is now moving out in carload lots from our plant built specially to produce animal foods. You may be sure that this part of the 40-Fathom business is appreciated — both by the feline population of the country and the additional workers it gives employment to.

You, too, will appreciate Jack & Jill Cat Food if you have a cat or kitten. It is reliable, convenient to use, costs only a few cents per can and your pet will need no coaxing to eat it. Margaret Saxby Mabie, President of the Boston Cat Club, has written a very helpful 32-page booklet "All About Cats." If you would like a copy, mail two 3-cent stamps to 40-Fathom Fish, Inc., Boston.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

War Which Speeds Industry Cuts Down Personal Goods

This is the fifth of a series of six articles on the effect of the new war program, as outlined by President Roosevelt to Congress, on the American economic system.

By Harold Fleming
Financial Writer for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the war speeds the wheels of industry, it is already beginning to act as a brake on certain important normal or peacetime activities in American business, such as selling, advertising, and the general operations of free commodity and futures markets. As it gets under way there apparently won't be so many salesmen, so many advertisers, so many investment bankers, nor so many speculators. Many normal peacetime activities of business, in fact, will perforce be almost entirely blacked out for the duration.

The prospective difficulties of 40,000 automobile agencies and their 400,000 employees are a harbinger of what is ahead in the "selling game."

Half of American industry in a year or so will be producing only for the Government, and salesmen will be unnecessary except as technical men to explain the operation of the products.

The other half will be producing goods for civilian consumers who, if they were not prevented by rationing, would be eager to buy all the available products and considerably more, so that salesmen will be virtually unnecessary. There cannot be, for the duration, very much old-fashioned competition for the consumer's dollar; few civilian businesses will be able even to satisfy their "regular customers" let alone try to get new ones.

Whereas in peacetime the whole emphasis is on stimulating consumption, during the war the emphasis will have to be on discouraging it.

What About Advertising?

Hence advertising also is likely to be reduced. While advertising men have been speaking for publication in the last month or so quite optimistically about the future of their business, it is the general opinion, at least in Wall Street, that they are "whistling in the dark." During the World War, considerable advertising was continued merely to keep the advertiser's name before the public, but there was nevertheless a sharp cut in advertising schedules and an even sharper cut may be made this time. Discontinuance next month, for instance, of the $900,000-a-year Ford Symphony Hour on Sunday evenings may be a straw in the wind.

Advertising cuts will, in turn, diminish the earnings prospects for newspapers. And the same consideration which lead industrial firms to go slow on their advertising are also beginning to cause them to go more slowly on their public relations outlays.

Wall Street is also beginning to feel the war program and expects to feel it more severely. For instance a large number of commodities which used to be imported and handled by private firms are now being imported and affiliates of the United States Treasury-owned Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Futures Trading Languishes

Again, government controls of one sort or another over commodity prices have narrowed the trading range in many commodities and in frequent instances have caused futures trading to be entirely discontinued.

With the entire Cuban sugar crop, for instance, being purchased by the United States Government, there is little economic or speculative justification in trading in either domestic or "world sugar" futures.

Again, investment bankers generally expect a marked reduction in the volume of new bond issues to be bought from corporations and sold to the public. The bulk of the financing of war plant to date has been done by the Government and is expected so to be done in the future.

In addition to that, however, the Government is expected to discourage the financing of non-defense enterprise for the duration. Cities and states, for example, will borrow little or no money for new highways, public buildings, etc.

The business of such great financial reservoirs as the life insurance companies, savings banks and building and loan associations will also be affected. For obvious reasons the new investments of the life insurance companies are likely to be largely confined to government bonds.

Savings Banks Hit

Many customers of the savings banks have withdrawn their money to buy Defense Bonds, from which they can get a higher interest return than from their deposits, and the savings banks in consequence have had to sell some of their assets. Institutions which deal largely in mortgages are finding it necessary to watch very closely the effect on their mortgages of large migrations to defense areas, of rent-control laws, etc.

The commercial banks are likely to be called on to purchase increasing amounts of government bonds, and have already, through the American Bankers' Association, been encouraged to go slow on commercial loans which are not directly related to national defense.

Despite every effort being made by the defense authorities, difficult times appear ahead for little business except as it can be geared into the arms program through conversion, through sub-contracting, or through the pooling of the machinery of various little businesses. Enforcement of the antitrust laws for the benefit of little business is having to be suspended wherever it stands in the way of co-operative action by big business in the pooling of resources (money, patents, men, management) for war production.

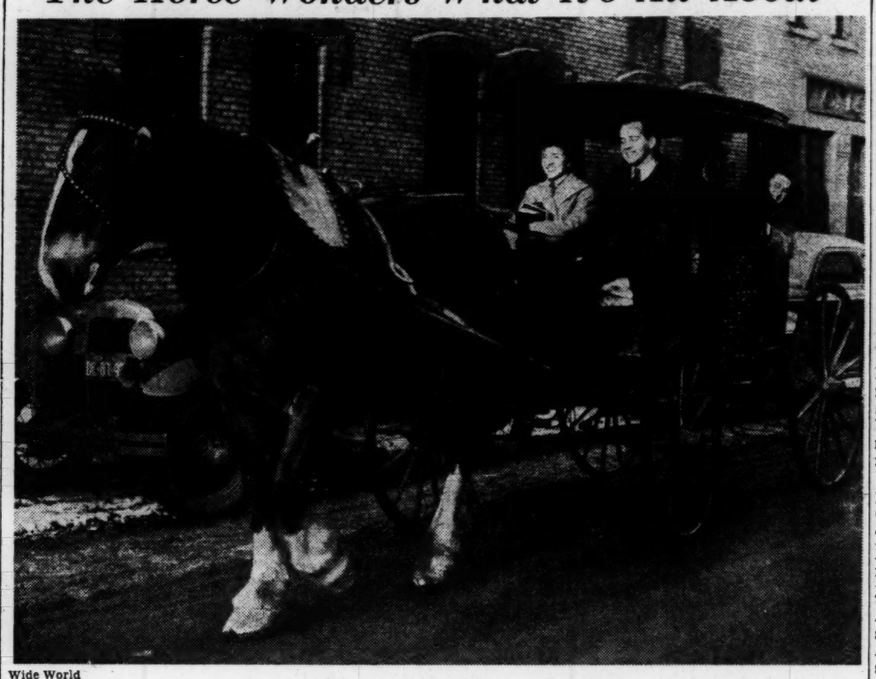
Where Boot Pinches

American business generally, in fact, is bound by patirotic motives to encourage many things for the duration of the war which run contrary to its normal purposes. Among these things are rationing, priorities, and allocations—instead of free markets, price-control instead of free prices; higher taxes, which must come largely out of corporations.

On the other hand, many pre-war types of pressure on private business are likely to be lightened. Among these are the danger of prosecution under the antitrust laws for joint or co-operative action; and also competition from government-financed insurance, housing, or electric power projects for punitive or reform reasons.

But while the arms program is likely to squeeze the business of selling, advertising, commodity handling, futures trading, investment banking, and small non-convertible enterprise, the vastness of the program will unquestionably provide useful work somewhere for all. There will be more jobs, all signs indicate, than the American economy has ever before provided.

The Horse Wonders What It's All About



Wide World

Detroit Students Conserve Rubber

Kenneth Langan and his sister Catherine sit in front, and Rosemary Quinn pokes her head out in the back seat of this coupe of the horse and buggy days as they drive daily to their classes in an effort to conserve rubber as they proclaim on the sides of the carriage. They are all seniors at the University of Detroit and might save even more rubber by walking. But that's hard on rubber heels. The collar and hames are a bit heavy for a light carriage harness but few know the difference these days.

New Defenses in Canal Zone Promise 'Surprise' for Foe

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Jan. 21 (AP)—The tight defense thrown around the Panama Canal now has been extended to almost all of Panama.

Air fields, a generous scattering of them basing combat planes "ready for business," dot the coast and interior. New defenses have been thrown up against possible seaborne invasion of Panama.

A group of news correspondents has just seen this and much more on an air tour which took us almost to Costa Rica.

The flat lowland of Panama's Pacific Coast, much of it naturally forbidding to unwanted visitors because of its swampiness and volcanic roughness, has become far more hostile with installation of new defenses.

Where sandy beaches give way to swamps on the shoreline there is a strong defense facing the sea and in support are many attack bases as well as defense positions.

The Panama Canal Department is determined to build a striking force which can annihilate any invading group.

The air bases are all sizes and all types, from tiny pastures commanded by lieutenants to full-scale airdromes of mighty fighting force.

Pilots and their crews sleep beside scattered planes, ready for almost instantaneous take-off. A three-minute getaway is considered about par.

All bases have their own defense forces to protect them against surprise attack from any direction.

Machine-gun nests and emplacements dot open fields and fill unsuspected nooks and crannies.

There are antiaircraft guns, trenches, and revetments—surprises of all kinds.

Men may go shirtless in some camps but all always are fully armed. All officers wear sidearms.

Morale is high even at remote bases where comforts and means of recreation are few.

Rio Resolutions Show Power of Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Shipping inevitably dominates the economic defense of the hemisphere, as shown by the number of delegations here which have introduced resolutions bearing on the critical need for more commercial bottoms.

Even as early as the Panama consultations in September, 1939, ships and more ships were in demand. The United States, represented there, as in Rio, by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, anticipated the need by promising the maintenance of adequate shipping.

Since then, the Battle of the Atlantic has taken its heavy toll, and now the Battle of the Pacific strains shipping facilities of the United States to maintain communications, transport troops, and replace tonnage losses.

An article frankly faces the shipping problem in the influential Correio da Manhã of Rio de Janeiro, edited by Dr. Paulo Bettencourt who recently received a Maria Cabot Moors Prize from Columbia University for his distinguished contributions to Inter-American solidarity. For at least several months, the Correio warns, American nations must expect shipping to be at a low ebb, until the United States can begin turning out ships faster than they are used up.

Turn by Spring

By spring the Correio anticipates a turn of shipping back toward better times. In the meanwhile, South America is asked to tighten its belt, eliminate all non-essential uses of ship space, and so contribute to the final victory.

At Rio there will undoubtedly be resolutions passed to the effect that shipping is to be kept at the highest pitch possible. Such a resolution, it is recognized here, depends for practical effect on what the shipyards actually can produce in the next few months.

To grasp South America's intense interest in ships it is only necessary to recall that this continent resembles, in its economic relations, a series of almost unconnected spokes radiating outward from points at widely separated distances along the coast. Each country, with a few exceptions, has no rail conections with its immediate neighbors. Road connections also are rudimentary, unable to sustain the volume of traffic now shipped abroad, even if the countries could build up sufficient markets inside the hemisphere.

This basic situation leaves each South American country facing the sea. Ships that come and go literally carry in their bottoms the economic destiny of these lands.

Bolivia's Situation

Even Bolivia, the only entirely landlocked country of the continent, relies on reaching the Pacific by rail at Arica and Antofagasta in Chile, and by river through Paraguay and Argentina to the Atlantic.

Added to this normal dependence on sea-borne exports is the complete stoppage of trade, both buying and selling, with most of Europe and Asia. The Federal Council of Foreign Trade in Brazil reports a further sharp decline in imports from Europe during the months from January to November, 1941. Even Great Britain, the only source of European supply that remains relatively open, sold to Brazil a volume of 177,300 tons in merchandise during those months of 1941, against 361,765 tons in the same months of 1940.

Brazil in particular has been able to compensate to some degree the shutting off of European sources for manufactured goods, by its booming factories at São Paùlo. Other industrial centers of South America, notably in Argentina, are profiting from the sudden demand.

Compensation for lost markets that bought from 50 to 90 per cent of South American exports before the war, is more difficult. The United States is helping South America tremendously by purchases of strategic materials. Long-range readjustments also are under way to relieve South America from its former heavy dependence on Europe. But natural trade relations will continue to groove a large proportion of South American exports—wheat, meat, corn, and other products not needed by the United States or Canada—to Europe after the war.

That is the background against which Rio is weighing economic measures that constitute a large share of possible action here.

Several delegations are emphasizing the value of immediate steps to complete links of land transport. In time, these could make South America less dependent on the sea, and hence less vulnerable.

Flying down the coast from Colombia through Venezuela, the Guianas, and Brazil on this trip, we saw that both rail and highway developments are in a pioneer stage. Venezuela, with its Bolivar Highway from the Caribbean Sea at La Guaira through Caracas and on to Bogotá in Colombia, has shown what one good road can do. That one passes through magnificent mountain scenery, and eventually connects with the main Pan-American Highway down the Pacific Coast.

Mexico's delegation in Rio brought word that the southern link of the Pan-American Highway leading into Guatemala and on to the Panama Canal, is being speeded.

In South America, transportation has leaped in many cases from the donkey phase to the airplane. Railway building, begun during the rail boom of the middle and later 19th century, has been slowed by the coming of the plane. Yet for heavy shipments, rail is indicated, and so Rio probably will seek to stimulate the closing of several important gaps in the rail system.

Bolivia's Supplies of Tin Attract U. S. and Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Entering the New Year, this country finds itself in high favor with all neighbors and especially with the United States and Argentina, both of whom are offering Bolivia generous trade facilities. There is no secret why Bolivia is being wooed by the United States—it is because its tin is more vital than ever now that Japan is over-running Siam and Malaya, the Far Eastern sources of that metal.

Bolivia takes what is both an altruistic and practical attitude regarding its tin. This was well expressed by Gen. David Toro, a former President, en route to Washington to take charge of an arms receiving commission. "Bolivian tin is entirely at the service of democracy," he said, indicating there would be no bargaining about this precious metal for a precious cause.

That is the war outlook of General Peñaranda, the President, and the nation he leads. If the United States and Great Britain want more tin from Bolivia because supplies are threatened in the Far East then the Government and people are ready to work more to insure greater production. Measures have already been taken to protect the big mines—Patiño and Aramayo among them—from German and "fifth column" saboteurs. It would be a great Nazi achievement if, at this critical period of tin production, the Andean tin mines were dislocated.

For last year the production of fine tin did not exceed much more than 40,000 tons, but it is believed that, early this year, monthly production will show a 25 per cent increase. Tungsten, another key product, is also being continually boosted, though the rate of production is still slightly lower than that of the first world war period—4,000 tons annually.

Stocks of Other Metals

Allied, Chilean, and Bolivian capital, with Bolivian labor, are working harmoniously in this great mining effort, while Chile is co-operating by organizing facilities—and protection—for the stocks of tin and other metals which have to be stocked at and shipped from its ports. Recently some alarm was expressed in Antofagasta and Arica because these stocks were mounting fast, but the United States has given assurances that shipping will be available for embarkation. Of the two big producers, Patiño exports to Britain and Aramayo to the United States.

In return, Bolivia does not ask for dollars or sterling, but supplies of foodstuffs, raw materials for industries and certain manufactures—the minimum to keep the nation going during the war. For instance, this country, one of the biggest tin producers, is experiencing a shortage of tin-sheeting. This is because smelting is not done at home. The United States quickly arranged a quota when Bolivia made known its predicament.

General supplies, however, especially food, are the most urgent requirements. It is here that Argentina has a part to play, not without compensation. Argentina has long been desirous of making a good friend of Bolivia. Its attitude is not completely disinterested, because, working for long-term objectives, it wants to make use of Bolivian minerals, especially oil, and other raw materials, rubber among them. That is the meaning of the River Plate regional grouping from the Argentine viewpoint.

Exchange With Argentina

At the close of the old year Argentina granted a credit of 10,200,000 pesos (roughly $2,500,000) and a special payments agreement, so that Bolivia can buy 80,000 tons of wheat and large quantities of sugar, potatoes and other produce. The rapidity with which Argentine supplies are developing to this country can be gauged by the fact that they were valued at less than 10,000,000 pesos in 1939. Last year the amount was 26,000,000 pesos.

Argentina is also spending 20,000,000 pesos on its state railways, and the greater part of this sum will go toward improving the tracks running in the direction of the Bolivian boundary and providing additional rolling stock. The Government is organizing an exhibition of Argentine produce in La Paz.

The infinite possibilities of Bolivia have been brought home forcibly to Argentina during this war and in Buenos Aires, more than at any previous time, there are big schemes for economic unity with Bolivia and all that interior region of South America, including Paraguay and southern Brazil, served by tributaries of the River Plate.

All South Americans of this area—and especially the Argentines—are realizing that it was no artificial policy of the colonial Spanish when they created the Viceroyalty of the River Plate.

U. S.-Mexican Generals Confer

AGUA CALIENTE, Mex., Jan. 21 (AP)—Agreement between the United States and Mexico for joint defense of the two countries, announced Jan. 12, brought together the nations' ranking western military leaders in a historic conference yesterday.

The meeting, which produced expressions of friendship and collaboration, took place at this widely known Mexican resort, a few miles below the California line.

Lieut. Gen. John L. Dewitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, headed the American delegation. He was received by Gen. Lazard Cardenas, former President of Mexico and now Commander of Mexico's Military Region of the Pacific.

"We congratulate ourselves because your coming here makes it possible to know personally of the outright efforts that are being made for our mutual defense," General Cardenas told the United States military representatives.

"We are happy in our collaboration with your country in our fight for a common cause," General Dewitt replied. "I know that our association as two soldiers will be closer and our co-operation complete to our countries' mutual satisfaction."

The Generals and their staffs conversed through interpreters for more than two hours. The subjects of their discussions were not announced.

Rivers and Harbors Items Scrutinized

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt went over with congressional leaders yesterday a pending $1,000,000,000 rivers and harbors bill to determine what portions of it were related to defense.

The measure would authorize numerous river and harbor improvements throughout the country. It is on the House calendar but has never received clearance for action on the floor.

An impression grew after the White House conference that an effort might be made to segregate projects important for defense and authorize them separately, since the Chief Executive has made it known that he did not favor proceeding with any developments now which are not essential to the war effort.

Among the projects in the bill is that for development of the St. Lawrence Waterway, an improvement in which Mr. Roosevelt long has been interested. The Senate Majority Leader, Alben W. Barkley, said, however, that no special emphasis had been placed on the St. Lawrence feature of the legislation.

Speaker Sam Rayburn, returning to the Capitol from the White House conference, said many of the power projects were "just as important" as appropriation bills which usually take precedence in the House.

Asked whether the $287,000,000 St. Lawrence Waterway was included in that category, he said it was, and added:

"I've always been for it."

All-Out War Footing For Rule in Cuba

HAVANA, Jan. 21 (AP)—Cuba was placed on a full wartime footing today by a Cabinet measure giving the Government broad powers to control prices, wages, and salaries and to regulate agriculture, industry, commerce, production, and supply.

The Government was authorized to buy foods, machinery, livestock, fuel, clothing, and other articles deemed necessary in event of emergency.

Expropriation of commodities vital to defense if the need arises likewise was authorized.

Planned: New 5-Cent Coin But Without the Nickel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Nickel will disappear entirely from America's five-cent coins under a measure that is on its way through Congress.

A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee wrote into a pending bill language authorizing a new five-cent piece, which would be made half of copper and half of silver, instead of the present combination of three-quarters copper and one-fourth nickel.

Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said Donald N. Nelson, production chief, had asked the measure as a means of saving 435 tons of nickel a year.

The provision was inserted in a bill expanding the Government's war powers. Approved by the subcommittee, the bill would, among other things, impose penalties for violations of the Government's priorities orders.

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Who is the partner of Sabotage?

It's *Carelessness*...

It slows up war work . . . Let's *stop* it!

IN TWELVE MONTHS, industrial accidents cost America a billion and a half man-hours—enough time to build 45 battleships or 195,000 light tanks or 15,000 heavy bombers!

Far too much of this staggering loss was due to one cause: *carelessness*. Unless every possible precaution is taken, this loss will undoubtedly be repeated—even increased—under war-time pressure.

If you are an employer, do everything humanly possible to eliminate hazards. If you are an employee, obey all safety regulations. Whoever you are, wherever you are—*be careful!* Time lost now is vital to America!

A Hartford agent, or your own insurance broker, can furnish you with expert advice on fire and accident prevention. He will also check the risks to which you are exposed, risks of large financial losses that can be covered under the Hartford's "NEW Way of Buying Insurance." Ask Western Union or Canadian National Telegraphs for the name and address of the nearest Hartford agent.

10 ways to *prevent* losses caused by *Carelessness*

1. Keep heating plants, chimneys, gas connections, electrical equipment in good order.
2. Keep premises free of rubbish—keep oily or greasy materials in approved metal cans—empty waste cans daily.
3. Keep stairs, passageways, fire escapes and exits unobstructed.
4. Install safety guards wherever needed—have proper lighting and ventilation.
5. Use only correct capacity electrical fuses.
6. If you are a smoker, observe safety rules on smoking.
7. Educate employees to be careful on their own jobs, throughout the plant, on the street, at home.
8. When lifting heavy objects keep the back straight, bend legs, use leg muscles—not abdominal muscles.
9. Get plenty of rest—keep yourself fit—report all injuries at once.
10. Keep car in good condition—allow plenty of time to get there without speeding.

HARTFORD TESTED INSURANCE

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Founded 1810
HARTFORD CONNECTICUT
☆ Keep 'em flying ☆

The Archbishop of Canterbury To Leave Post on March 31

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury announced today that he would resign March 31.

The Archbishop, the Most Reverend and Right Honorable Cosmo Gordon Lang has occupied his post since July 27, 1928.

He said he was relinquishing his office to make way for "someone younger in years and more vigorous in mind and spirit, who will be better able to prepare now for postwar plans. . . ."

The top-ranking ecclesiastic, the Archbishop of Canterbury is the first Peer of England next to the Royal Family. The only other Archbishop of the Church of England is the Archbishop of York.

Tasks of Reconstruction

Following the abdication of Edward VIII, in which Dr. Lang played a prominent part, the Archbishop placed the crown on the head of King George VI, Edward's successor.

His decision to resign his position was made known to the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, one House of the Church Assembly of the Church of England.

"When this war is over," he said, "great tasks of reconstruction must await the Church as well as the State.

"Preparation for these tasks must begin now. It is clear the preparation must be the work of those who will have the responsibility of undertaking the tasks.

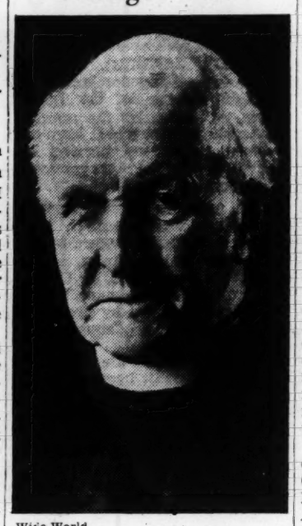
Second to Resign

"For myself, after a lapse of a few years, I cannot hope to retain even such a measure of vigor as I may have now. There is an inevitable temptation to say of schemes and plans of Church reform and reconstruction: 'They cannot come in my time. It is not therefore for me to give them careful responsible consideration.' This cannot be right.

"Thus I deem it my duty to hand over my charge to someone younger in years and more vigorous in mind and spirit, who will be better able to prepare now for postwar plans because he may expect to have a leading place in the endeavor to carry them out."

Thus the Archbishop was following the example of his immediate predecessor, Randall Thomas Davidson, who in 1928 at the age of 80 became the first Archbishop of Canterbury to resign since Augustine I held the office 13½ centuries ago.

Resigns Post



Wide World

The Archbishop of Canterbury

The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang began duties in July, 1928.

Traveling British Cinemas Teach Ways to Win War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A special program of propaganda films made by the Ministry of Information has been shown in the 800-year-old St. Mary's Church at Charminster, Dorset. This is believed to be the first time that such a program has ever been given in a church in southern England, according to officials of the Ministry. The screen was hung beneath the ancient chancel arch.

The films displayed on this occasion were supplied by the mobile units which the Ministry sends up and down the country. There are 70 of these units, each of them giving on an average 10 shows a week. Each show lasts about 80 minutes, and there is no charge for admission. Usually one performance is provided in the afternoon for children, and another at night for adults. Every one of the films shown is connected with the prosecution of the war effort; they may give hints to housewives on methods of conserving every scrap of food, or, as in "Target for Tonight," provide vivid pictures of the bombing of Germany. These 70 mobile units, which go to the remotest areas of Scotland, Wales, and the Scilly Isles, as well as round the more accessible parts of the Home Counties, are completely equipped with screens, operators, electric generators, and 16 millimeter projectors.

Ministry of Information films are shown in cinemas throughout the country in their ordinary programs. They thus reach millions of the people every week through the ordinary commercial channels of distribution. But a large proportion of the British population, living in distant villages, or secluded highland hamlets, or soldiers quartered an isolated stations never go to cinemas. It is chiefly people like these that the Ministry of Information mobile units are designed to reach.

The units have been at work for just over a year. They give shows in armament factories, Women's Institutes, Townsmen's Guilds, and similar places. The Ministry produces from 80 to 100 films a year—one a week, lasting five minutes, for distribution to commercial cinemas, 26 a year for the mobile units, nine of a fairly ambitious nature—like "Target for Tonight"—for ordinary cinemas, and six for overseas exploitation only. The total length of these films amounts to 93,800 feet.

Farm Staples Seen Source For 'Rubber'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Experiments are under way for conversion of agricultural commodities, such as wheat and corn, into synthetic rubber with satisfactory results thus far, Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the Agriculture Department's Chemistry and Engineering Bureau, said last night.

"We have made signal progress at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill.," he declared in an interview, "but not enough to make a positive statement that we can make synthetic rubber yet. The progress we have made, however, entices us to continue with the research."

The process, developed by four chemurgy experts—Dr. Leo M. Christensen of the University of Nebraska, W. K. McPherson of Alabama Polytechnic Insttiute, Harry Miller of the University of Missouri and Dr. L. A. Underkofler of Iowa State College—consists of three stages, Dr. Knight said. They are:

1. A special fermentation process under which the farm commodities are made into a liquid chemical known as butylene glycol, resembling gylcerine but somewhat thinner.

2. Conversion of the butylene gylcol into a gas known as butadiene, which is the base of synthetic rubber.

3. Chemical transformation of the butadiene into a compound which is synthetic rubber itself.

"The first step," Dr. Knight said, "is now in the pilot plant at Peoria. The second step is still in the laboratory stage.

"There are three questions confronting us. They are whether the results in the first stage will show up as well in the pilot plants as in the laboratory, whether the conversion of butylene glycol into butadiene can be done economically, and whether the overall cost of the entire process will be such as to permit the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

"We aren't far enough along to answer these questions as yet and therefore we can't say anything more about it at this time."

Representative Harry B. Coffee (D) of Nebraska disclosed that Dr. Christensen and Mr. McPherson told a House agriculture subcommittee that a bushel of wheat or corn or any commodity with starch or sugar could be converted into 10 pounds of synthetic rubber, provided the process proves successful. On this basis the experts estimated that 120,000,000 bushels of corn or wheat would produce 600,000 tons of rubber—the nation's normal annual consumption.

Dr. Christensen, Mr. McPherson and Representative Coffee conferred with Dr. Knight late yesterday and decided to pool all the information they had on the subject.

They also discussed the possibility of legislation looking toward the development of the process.

"It was suggested," Representative Coffee said, "that this process might be tied in with legislation relating to the manufacture of synthetic rubber from oil."

Meanwhile Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazil's Foreign Minister, said in a radiocast to the United States that 20,000,000 rubber trees in the Amazon jungles could be tapped to produce rubber if this country would pay "half the $1.20 you are paying for synthetic rubber."

At present, he said the United States is paying about 30 cents a pound for Amazon rubber.

Tires Must Last

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Dr. Frank K. Schoenfeld, rubber research expert of the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, said last night that when the tide of battle turned against the Japanese many of the Far Eastern rubber plantations which have escaped the "scorched earth" policy of the United Nations would be completely ruined by the Japanese.

For that reason, he told a New York University group, every pound of the 400,000 tons of synthetic rubber the Government expected to produce a year by July, 1943, would be required for military purposes alone.

"To civilians," he added, "this means simply: the synthetic rubber program, great as it is, will not put new tires on your car. Your present tires will have to last for the duration—and possibly longer."

The rubber research expert appealed for a general redoubling of individual rubber conservation efforts.

Viereck Trial Feb. 4; Goldsborough Charge Off

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Government withdrew yesterday an affidavit charging Associate Justice T. Alan Goldsborough of District Court with "personal bias or prejudice," and the jurist then tentatively set for Feb. 4 the trial, before another Judge, of George Sylvester Viereck on charges of improper registration as an agent of the German Reich.

The affidavit was filed Jan. 19 by William Power Maloney, a special assistant to the Attorney General after Associate Justice Goldsborough had ordered the case to trial today despite a Government contention that it was not ready. Originally the date was Feb. 2, but Associate Justice Goldsborough ordered the case moved up because, he said, he wanted to hear it and the later day would interfere with the scheduled beginning of an antitrust case.

Mr. Maloney was prepared to seek an injunction to prevent Associate Justice Goldsborough from sitting on the Viereck case, but did not file the petition after it became known that Associate Justice Goldsborough was ready to reset the case for early February and assign it to another Justice.

Germans in Full Retreat

By a Staff Artist

Soviet Forces Continue Gains

Mozhaisk, where Russian rout of German armies constitutes the greatest victory of the war for Soviet troops.

Reich's Labor Supply Depleted By Calls for Army Service

Wide World-Associated Press

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 21—A labor shortage in Germany is reported constantly becoming more acute in spite of enlistment of 4,500,000 new workers since the start of the war.

In recent weeks there has been an intensification of German efforts to recruit additional laborers from occupied countries. However, it is reported reliably that foreign workers are showing more reluctance to go to Germany.

This, coupled with the fact that the available German labor supply has long since been used up, is causing German leaders grave concern.

The Germans' problem is to expand production at the same time that they find it necessary to keep calling up new reinforcements to replace losses on the eastern front. During the last few weeks three new classes totaling 700,000 to 800,000 men have been called to the colors, leaving new places to be filled in industry and agriculture.

Shortage of Skilled Labor

Thus far the Germans have replaced those called up by using war prisoners and foreign civilian workers as well as women. At the present time it is estimated that there are about 2,000,000 foreign laborers in Germany, 1,500,000 war prisoners, and perhaps 1,000,000 women workers who before the war were not employed.

The situation will be relieved to some extent, observers say, when hundreds of thousands of Russian prisoners are put to work, but the problem will not be solved because the greatest shortage is in skilled labor.

Many Russians as well as other prisoners are highly skilled, but the Germans are reluctant to trust them in jobs where sabotage might be easy.

Latest figures from the German Labor Ministry showed 24,000,000 persons employed in the Reich, exclusive of war prisoners. The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on this report, said, "There still is a great need for workers in numerous branches."

Adolf Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter, reviewing the situation in Alsace, referred to the ever-increasing scarcity of workers." In every branch of work, the newspaper continued, "there is a lack of men and women workers. For instance, the demand for metal workers has risen 50 per cent.'

Pages of Want Ads

The article said that the Alsace Labor Exchange listed nearly 2,500 openings for metal works helpers in one month, while the demand for women helpers rose from 602 to 1,049.

The situation in various other parts of the Reich also is reflected in the increasing number of want ads seeking workers.

The Frankfürter Zeitung in recent months has carried six to eight pages of these ads. The number of pages has been reduced recently by use of smaller type, but the number of ads has continued to increase.

For example, the Weser Aircraft Company of Bremen seeks airplane builders and draftsmen. The Bayrische Motorenwerke in a single ad offered jobs to 21 different kinds of workers. A Berlin factory wants to erect a plant abroad—probably a refinery—and advertises for machine and electrical engineers, construction specialists, material testers, time-study men and bookkeepers.

Extra Pay Barred

Occasionally one sees items in the newspapers about such workers as cartoon artists in the motion picture industry being ordered transferred to more essential work.

The need for every available worker is indicated by such decrees as the one issued by the German Labor Ministry requiring workers to make up time lost during the Christmas and New Year's holidays by working overtime without additional pay.

Another decree provided that only absolutely necessary street cleaning can be done. This applied especially to snow removal.

Some of the German-occupied and other Axis States are experiencing similar difficulties.

Dispatches from Budapest mentioned snow heaped high in the streets because of lack of necessary workers for shoveling. The business section was cleared only after additional men were brought to the city from rural districts.

In France there is an acute labor shortage, especially of agricultural workers, because the Germans still are holding more than 1,000,000 French war prisoners.

In Serbia the Minister of Interior forbade discharge of coal miners without Government consent. He also has ordered all men who have worked in coal mines four months out of the past three years to report for work in mines again, regardless of the type of work they have been doing recently.

Even Furniture Styles Are Dictated by War

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21 (AP)—The fifteenth semiannual wholesale furniture market week brought out these war trends:

Soft padding will compensate for a reduction in steel springs in davenports and heavily upholstered chairs.

Onyx is replacing metal as bases for floor lamps.

Furniture, no longer bleached with chlorine, now appears darker, more natural.

American hardwoods have replaced Philippine mahogany.

Better Lifeboat Rations To Replace Old Hardtack

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Figuring that many Americans are likely to spend some time in lifeboats because of the war, the Commerce Department has ordered better food than hardtack prepared for them.

Nazi Rearguard Crushed; Soviet Position Appraised

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 21—The Russians' recapture of Mozhaisk, which hammers the linchpin out of Hitler's Moscow front, puts the retreating Germans on the Smolensk Road under renewed pressure now that their main rearguard protection has been overcome.

It denies the Nazis their most favorable take-off point for an assault on the Capital next spring. It throws out a large body of German troops from reasonable winter quarters. It costs them large supplies of food and ammunition. And most important of all it provides a new fulcrum for a pincer movement by Soviet formations that have already pushed past Mozhaisk to the north and south.

Russian Aims Clear

If the German objectives may seem somewhat obscure at this stage, the Russian one is abundantly clear. Deeds as well as words declare it to be the destruction of the German armies to ensure that they don't come back. The optimism expressed in Soviet circles as to the chances of this being accomplished are based on the established fact that the new Red Armies now in action can handle the extreme difficulties of winter transport far more speedily and effectively than the Germans.

The bitterest phase of the winter around Smolensk is described as beginning yesterday with a temperature of 57 degrees below zero, just when the Russians were resuming possession of railroad communications important to maintaining their front line troops in fast action. The Russians are confident that the Nazi forces at present campaigning in Russia will be in no fit shape to start an offensive by the time the snows have melted.

It is pointed out here, however, that at the present stage of the proceedings, with the Germans falling back to what they call "predetermined positions," it may be illusory to measure Soviet success by the speed with which towns are recaptured.

Start of Major Drive

The taking of Mozhaisk, only 65 miles away from Moscow, is expected to be just the start of a big-scale counteroffensive along a 2,000-mile front that embraces the drive for Kharkov, chief industrial center in the Ukraine, and is intended to put irresistible pressure on the Germans all the way from north of Leningrad to the Crimea, where the Nazis themselves now claim to be counterattacking heavily.

Back of the German advanced elements lie many thousands of square miles of captured territory that will be doubly blasted and burned by the time the Russians reach it in the event of a German retreat and will be utilized to consolidate German positions in the event of their holding firm.

But the vast Russian military machine is gathering momentum and to observers here it seems that the Russians, not the Germans, now have all the main military advantages on their side.

Pelley Sentenced On Old Conviction

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 21 (AP)—William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts of America, was sentenced by Superior Court Judge F. Don Phillips to serve two to three years in prison upon conviction in 1935 of violation of North Carolina security laws. Prayer for judgment had been continued when he was convicted in 1935.

Judge Phillips also directed that a sentence of one to two years, pronounced in 1935 by Judge Wilson Warlick and suspended upon conditions of good behavior, be placed into effect, the two sentences to run concurrently.

Judge Phillips immediately ordered Mr. Pelley, who has been at liberty several months, held in the county jail. He held after a day and a half of testimony that Mr. Pelley in the period of his probation was guilty of publishing false and libelous statements, publishing inaccurate reports and advertising, and of operating a secret military organization. Previously, Mr. Pelley had described the Silver Shirts as "Christian militia."

'Nothing' at Pearl Harbor To Have Downed a Plane

MONTROSE, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP)—Army heroes can keep a secret most annoyingly.

Mrs. Katherine Palmer Barr was in Honolulu when Pearl Harbor was attacked. Not until she returned to the mainland and read newspaper accounts did she learn her husband, Second Lieut. Edgar E. Barr, shot down the first Japanese plane.

Immediately after the attack Mrs. Barr asked her husband what happened.

"Aw, nothing," he said.

Boy in Marines; 'Corporal' at 12

IHLEN, Minn., Jan. 21 (AP)—Tommy Johnson, 12-year-old farm boy, is an honorary corporal in the United States Marines today.

On Jan. 3 Tommy, struggling with his sixth-grade spelling, wrote to the commanding general of the San Diego base:

"Dear Sir:

"When I heard how the Marines defended Wake Island, I decided to join them, if I can. I live on a farm in Minnesota. I am healthy and strong, can stand hardships and am not afraid of danger. I think my parents will give consent. I will take any job open in the Marines. I am 12 years old, 4 feet 10 in. in height. For further enformation write Gerard Johnson, Ihlen, Minnesota. Please do not mind the spelling.

"Respectfully yours,

"Tommy Johnson.

"P. S. Please answer as soon as possible."

The letter came to the attention of Maj. Allan I. Schmulian, who wrote Tommy "your patriotism is in keeping with the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and when you are 17, if your parents are still willing that you should be in the regular service, we will expect to hear from you."

Tommy was helping with the milking when a Marine recruiting officer came with Tommy's chevrons and the warrant for his appointment.

Christmas Tree Markets

New York City is the most important United States market for Christmas trees, the Department of Commerce says.

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Japanese Cloak Ambitions In 'Freedom for Asiatics'

By Randall Gould
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A leading feature of Japan's propaganda program throughout the Far East has been "liberation of all Asiatics from Anglo-American bondage." This idea has been promoted by skilled Nipponese propaganda agents in China, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaya, and several other leading areas of the Orient. Burma is one of the few countries where it is reported to have taken a hold, expressing itself in some degree of anti-Occidental feeling, rather oddly spreading over to include the Chinese.

The present relative success of Japan's armed forces in their initial onslaughts against the Far East naval strength and garrisons of the United States and Great Britain raises such propaganda to a new significance.

Hitherto the Western world has regarded Japan's talk as so completely belied by her oppressive actions, coupled with her presumed fear of a conflict with America and Britain, that it could be ignored. Can this be said at the present moment? Few who are at all familiar with Oriental psychology will believe such to be the case.

The maxim, "nothing succeeds like success," often holds particularly with the practical-minded Oriental. It is inevitable that the native peoples of the Far East will begin—however grudgingly—to rate the Japanese more highly if they can continue their vigorous process of sweeping Uncle Sam and John Bull well around the curve of the earth.

The Appeal of Success

And such being the case, it appears to be logical for these native peoples to begin to search out such comfort as they can find from the situation. What the Japanese have been offering as "sales talk" will be eagerly picked up by those formerly most resistant to it, as a means of salvaging what they can out of the much-advertised New Order under Japan.

The blackest side of the picture—from an Occidental point of view—has purposely been presented first. Presumably there is not the slightest validity to the Japanese propaganda, and presumably the very practicality of the Oriental outlook will automatically bare this fact. The Japanese have never had the slightest idea of delivering any other people from anything, although they have always had a firmly fixed idea of delivering other people into something—namely, serfdom for the service of Japan.

The record of their attitude toward conquered peoples is clear and it has been well advertised. Who does not know the grim fate of Korea? Formosa is less well known but its story is the same, only more so—the tropics being especially exploitable.

Manchuria enjoyed rather enlightened development during the period of the "Shidehara policy," but today all policies are made by the military, who are not enlightened.

What has happened in occupied China speaks for itself in the one word—slavery.

There is no reason to expect better from Japanese leaders who are steadily growing worse. The Burmese, as noted, seem to have fallen for Japanese propaganda in some degree, but this is largely attributable to their distance hitherto from the scenes of Japanese conquests, together with a chronic inclination to swallow any sort of attack upon "British imperialism."

Filipinos Disillusioned

Even in the Philippines, it was evident a matter of two years ago that some Filipinos listened with half-charmed attention to Japanese talk of freeing the archipelago from an American yoke—but subsequent events, particularly dating from Japan's entry of French Indo-China, have quite completely corrected any tendency to think in this direction.

Nevertheless, while the efficacy of Japanese propaganda never has been great and any help it might get from military success is bound to be more than offset by the oppression immediately attendant thereto, it is obvious that throughout the Far East a ferment toward greater freedom is beginning to work.

This may in the long run provide a great psychological handicap for the Japanese because of the insincerity of what they have been promising. Nowhere has the invader been welcomed—his coming has been too well announced by a record of atrocities and economic pressure in occupied China.

Military occupation of the Philippines and other points is not likely to do anything to enhance love of the Japanese by their captives. In occupation of greatly increased territories, Japan's armed forces are likely to be merciless in every possible respect which in turn is going to make the costly process of military occupation a continuing necessity, lest revolt burst out.

Right Pledged by Allies

The American and the British Governments, on the other hand, have already paved a way for capitalizing the natural aspirations of every people now or potentially under Japanese control. In the Philippines, for example, there is no doubt in anybody's mind that America has intended to make good the pledge of completely freeing the new Commonwealth from any remaining vestige of American control on July 4, 1946.

The only issue of late has been that of whether the Philippines wanted to be free—and there has been plenty of evidence to show that the independence plan would be modified in at least some degree if only to provide for continuation of the present mutually profitable economic interdependence.

As things have turned out, it seems likely that the Filipinos will welcome political union as well, to the end that the present invader be turned out and kept turned out.

Both America and Britain have laid the way for abolition of the institution of extraterritoriality in China.

The system of consular jurisdiction is obviously a relic of another day, perpetuated to the present time by a series of accidents. Last summer there were pledges from both Washington and London that extraterritoriality would go as soon as the situation became sufficiently normalized to permit of the change.

Courts Held by Japanese

At that time, the consular courts were still functioning at Shanghai and occasionally elsewhere, and since Shanghai and other large coastal cities were either under the Japanese or surrounded by them, the Chinese Government at Chungking had nothing to gain by pressing the issue before a successful outcome of the war.

But today Judge Milton J. Helmick of the United States Court for China is reported to be in "protective custody" in Shanghai's Metropole Hotel, along with United States consular staff, while their quarters across the street are closed under Japanese seal.

So far as any effective administration of extraterritoriality is concerned, it has already vanished. President Chu Cheng of Chungking's Judicial Yuan has just announced that "the National Government (of China) is prepared to open negotiations through peaceful and regular channels with the Treaty Powers, except Japan, for abolition of consular jurisdiction."

The statement has its place when construed as a reply to Secretary Hull's statement that the American Government is ready to discuss this subject after the restoration of peace. Viewed in such light, the abolition of extraterritoriality becomes one of China's prizes of peace; and it is a prize which China's allies will gladly award her. No foreign businessman or missionary who hopes to take part in China's postwar rebirth has any idea that he can, or should, shelter behind extraterritoriality. That is a sensible point of view clearly affording the only durable way to work with the Chinese. It presupposes victory, of course. If the Japanese ever conquer China, the extraterritoriality issue will not arise—for China will be a slave state working for Japan alone, and closed to all others.

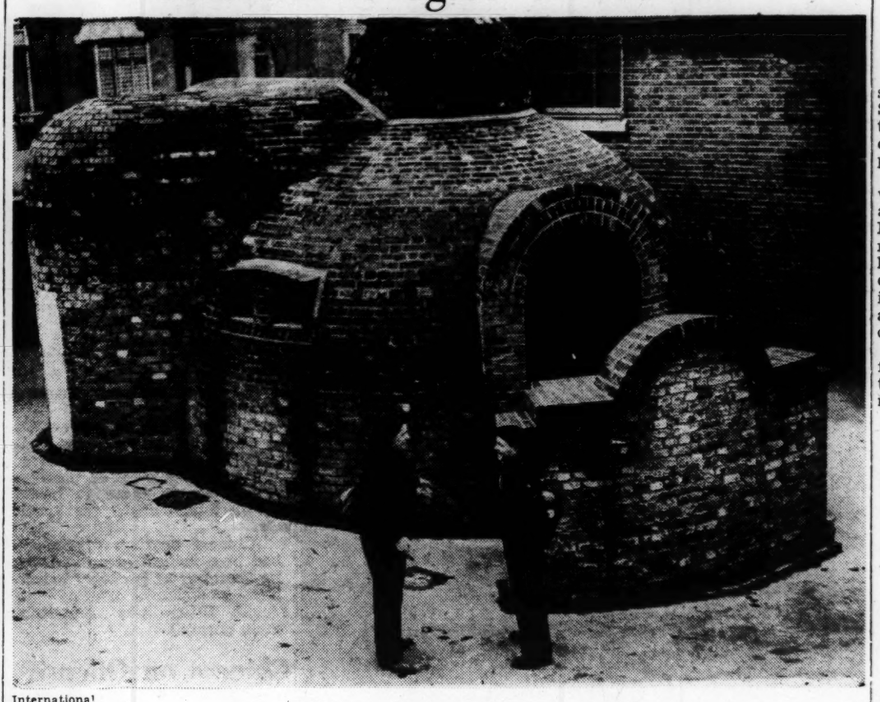
Must Uphold Freedom

It is the best sort of tactics for America and Britain to stand in Oriental eyes for freedom. Japan's bid for such a place has been shrewdly calculated, but it cannot succeed because of Nipponese inability to prove generous to conquered peoples.

If Japan really could take an enlightened stand on this issue she would have gained the greatest possible guarantee of success in her whole Asiatic program, but there is no reason to think anything of the sort will happen; the Japanese who might make it happen, at least in part, are today the least influential of all who have any contact with official courses and in fact many of them are in jail.

The courses of those at the helm both give the lie to hypocritical pledges of "freedom for all Asiatics" and disclose how relatively enlightened has been even the most drastic forms of Occidentally-dictated exploitation. At the same time, it would be untrue to deny that there has been some such exploitation by the white races and it will behoove all the anti-Axis Powers to formulate an enlightened and sincere propaganda program offering clear benefits to those Oriental countries which stay on their side. The presence of China in the anti-Axis camp is a great help in this necessary work.

Bomb-Proof 'Igloo' in London



International

Haven From Blitzkrieg

This igloo-shaped raid shelter, which is claimed to be blast-proof and immune to all but a direct bomb hit, was built by men of the Central Wandsworth London) Air-Raid Precautions Service with bricks salvaged from bombed buildings. The igloo is to be used as Air-Raid Precautions headquarters for the section.

Social Rights Stressed for Free World

By Harold J. Laski
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LONDON, Jan. 21—Prime Minister Churchill's conference with President Roosevelt has given great satisfaction in this country. Everywhere it is felt that no time must be wasted in getting down to fulfillment of purposes in a grand alliance. While, of course, it is true that the initiative still rests with the Axis, the potential resources of the democracies are so overwhelming that any waste of time in their mobilization would be unpardonable. The world cannot afford any serious delay in its efforts to move through victory to renovation. The suffering which it remains in the power of Hitlerism to impose cannot be allowed to endure for one day longer than necessary.

We are not here anxious about the actual outcome of the war; whether the end comes in 1942, 1943 or even 1944, we know that it is victory; and we know further that the victory must be so decisive this time that the social and economic foundations of Axis militarism will be destroyed.

Our anxiety is of a different kind. We want to be certain that both the President and Prime Minister confront the shape of things to come in twentieth century terms and not in nineteenth century terms. We want to be sure they realize that the period which came to a close on Sept. 3, 1939, belongs now to archaeology. We want to be convinced that they will go on from there and not be willing to go back to the starting point of this grim adventure.

Driven from Four Lands

I say this out of an experience this last week which I wish those who are responsible for the direction of the war could have shared. I went to a discussion of refugees in London. There were more than 200 of them; more than half had been driven from four countries in succession and between them they represented more than 800 years in exile. They were Poles, Czechs, Germans, Italians, Frenchmen and Spaniards. Hardly one of them but had, not seldom for weeks at a time, been hunted like dogs by the secret police; many of them bore names which symbolize great principles in the countries to which they belong. If most of them were Socialists of some complexion, all of them were enthusiastic Democrats; and all of them the kind of men to whom, with peace, their countries must look for the constructive work which gives meaning to the Four Freedoms.

I found them confident of victory in the light of the great Russian victories and the fact that the American effort was now wholly in the struggle. But I found them also in some degree disturbed by what one of them called the absence of a consistent philosophy behind the democratic effort.

We speak glibly of the interdependence of States; at the same time we are talking of restoring their "sovereign rights" at the end of the war. We discuss the principles of the Atlantic Charter as though they were universal; then Mr. Churchill announces that they do not apply to India.

Action in North Africa

They were distressed by the lack of firmness in handling Spain and Vichy France. They were, above all, eager that we should strike before Hitler can strike in North Africa. They spoke with some alarm at the patronage extended to men like Rauschning and, alike in Europe and America, to propaganda in behalf of monarchist revivalism in Spain and Austria.

They were doubtful if British or American leaders yet fully understood the degree to which this war has made a revolution in the human spirit inevitable. They thought that the approach of our leaders to fulfillment of that revolution was still incurably romantic. They eloquently defined the ends at which we should aim; they evaded precision when it came to a discussion of the means by which these ends are to be attained.

But it was found to be in their minds, as it was inescapable in mine, that the issues they would confront exist, if on a different level, in Britain and the United States. If we are to make the world safe for democracy outside our own countries, we have to make it safe for democracy within our own boundaries. Not till the hopes that General Franco bombed to pieces are rebuilt upon the ruins of the vast concentration camp into which he has transformed Spain are we entitled to complacency about our own future.

Insistent Social Problems

As I listened to them I could not but feel two things. I felt, first, how much nearer these men dwelt than we in Britain or you in America to the heart of the revolution that is being prepared; and I felt, second, how much greater are the sacrifices they and their fellow citizens have made to the common cause. What they realize, as I do not think we yet realize, is the degree to which the rooting out of the causes of aggression depends on the handling of the social problem with imagination and understanding.

It is one thing to replace the Axis governments by new authorities which seek peace; it is a very different thing to give those authorities foundations in their people which will enable them to deal with the interests to which they will be opposed. It is not enough to defeat Hitler's army; it is necessary to destroy the social and economic basis upon which German militarism was built. That means a thorough redistribution of economic power in Germany. It means destroying the system of privilege which so far in German history democracy has never been able to transform.

Americans must speak for themselves; scrutiny of their own social and economic scene is, of course, fundamentally their own business. As far as Britain is concerned the necessity for large-scale change seems to be overwhelming.

The rigidity of our class structure; the denial which follows from this rigidity of a career open to talents; the immense power of the great corporations and the unequal distribution of wealth, so that the masses lack that security which is the basis of freedom; all these we need to transform if we are to fit our nation for that part in Europe to which fate has called it.

I think the sense of the need to transform grows daily among our people, but it is urgent that it grow fast enough and profound enough to enable us to maintain the great ends of life in common.

The danger we confront—the danger, I think, that America confronts, also—is that the unity we have built against the common foe should be temporary in character.

One of the exiles at this discussion spoke with deep emotion of the lesson he had learned in Britain of the power the nation draws from the tradition of long experience in freedom. I do not think that anyone who knows Britain or America and compares that tradition with the habits of the other countries can deny its value.

But it is imperative for us to understand that the tradition of freedom is never automatically maintained. It lives and grows by what men give it of their own spirit. It requires constant adaptation to the mental climate that is ever changing.

We have reached one of these periods in history where the adaptation called for is on a greater scale than any that has been necessary since the seventeenth century. We ought never to forget that its successful accomplishment will open a chapter in democratic annals as brilliant as any in the record.

In our determination to save ourselves we may find the power to liberate the world.

U Saw Government To Quit in Burma, New Cabinet Planned

RANGOON, Burma., Jan. 19, Delayed (AP)—Acting Premier Sir Paw Tun, barrister knight whose wife is an American, said in an interview today that the Cabinet of the imprisoned U Saw would resign and a new one would be formed by himself.

The new Cabinet will devote all its energies and time to the war effort and Burma's defense, he said.

U Saw was arrested Jan. 17 by the British for conspiring with the Japanese.

Dressed in a red gown with a white silken jacket, Sir Paw received interviewers at his modest town bungalow and handed out a prepared statement.

New Car Funds Vetoed By Sagacious Mayor

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—"You can't buy new automobiles now," remarked Mayor David Levine, "so why appropriate the money?"

He vetoed a $13,690 appropriation by the City Council for 16 new cars.

British Ask Facts—Good and Bad—About War

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 21—Shaken by swift Japanese successes in the Southwestern Pacific, the British today are showing a new insistence on being given all the facts—unpleasant as well as pleasant.

In particular, they are asking what lies behind both the favorable and unfavorable aspects of Prime Minister Churchill's declaration in Parliament yesterday that he shares not only the anxieties over the Far East but also "growing confidence which I think may also be justified as to the eventual outcome of this terrible struggle."

Some, at least, of the anxieties felt here about the situation in the Far East are easy to list. The main ones are:

1. It may well prove impossible to hold Britain's indispensable air and naval base at Singapore.

2. The latest Japanese thrust into Burma threatens Rangoon and, with it, the southern end of the vital Burma Road along which supplies can be carried to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

3. The success of Japanese landings in the Philippines and Netherlands East Indies, if continued—and there is little sign so far of their being checked soon—constitutes a grave menace to communications with Australia, New Zealand, and perhaps even to these Dominions themselves.

Harder to Find

Reasons for growing confidence are, as far as the Far East is concerned, much harder to find. It is true that some reinforcements have reached both Malaya and Burma. More important still is President Roosevelt's statement that further reinforcements are being sent to Netherlands East Indies.

The Dutch can claim some air and sea successes against the Japanese fleet, and the American Navy has sunk several Japanese warships and two or three dozen Japanese vessels, mostly small cargo boats. The Chinese have registered some successes in the land campaign against the Japanese including the major action at Changsha.

On other fronts, however, justification for Prime Minister Churchill's "growing confidence" is much more apparent. Of these reasons number one on the list is undoubtedly the fall of Mozhaisk.

Recapture of this spearhead of the German advance against Moscow—which had been transformed by the Soviet counteroffensive into the last remaining stronghold of the retreating German rearguards in this sector—is significant far beyond its tactical importance.

Its seizure by the Russians means that Hitler will find it much harder now to hide from his people the seriousness of the German military situation in Russia. It will be infinitely harder for Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels to maintain the propaganda thesis that the Germans merely are withdrawing to previously prepared winter lines. Combined with German reverses in the Crimea and their current difficulties in holding Kharkoff, the loss of Mozhaisk which opens the road to Smolensk, Hitler's headquarters town, leaves no doubt that German withdrawals, though they still are far from being a rout, still are equally far from being "withdrawals according to plan."

Successes in Libya

A second cause for growing confidence in ultimate Allied success is to be found in the continued progress of Britain's offensive in Libya. Although it is obvious that the British indulged in some premature optimism here—even Mr. Churchill assured the American Congress nearly a month ago that Gen. Erwin Rommel's forces were surrounded and would be annihilated quickly—nevertheless, the Libyan campaign as a whole has been a major British success.

Its greatest importance—and this is a third reason for increased confidence here—is that it has broken off one end of a great Axis plan for a pincer movement converging on Suez—Britain's lifeline of empire. Hitler unquestionably planned a double thrust, one eastward across Libya and Egypt and the other southward through the Caucasus or Turkey, or both, and then westward across Palestine, Trans-Jordan, meeting at the canal and the Red Sea.

Such a pincer movement still cannot be ruled out entirely as Hitler appears to be concentrating troops in Bulgaria and reports continue to come in of German preparations for a drive southward through Spain across the Straits of Gibraltar.

But with the Caucasus closed to him by the success the Russian counteroffensive at Rostov and the Crimea, and with both Vichy and Madrid apparently less supinely co-operative since these same Russian successes have made it plain even to Admiral Jean Darlan and Gen. Francisco Franco that an ultimate Hitler victory is not too certain, it is safe to say that the pincer threat to Suez has been postponed indefinitely.

Allies Winning in Atlantic

A fourth reason for growing confidence is Allied success in the Battle of the Atlantic. Although it is perhaps too soon to assert that this battle definitely has been won it is undoubtedly the case that the combined action of the American and British fleets and air forces have more than held in check lately Hitler's intensified submarine and bomber campaign against convoys. Convoys have been getting through with great success recently. The Atlantic lifeline, therefore, as well as the equally vital Mediterranean route still is open, although both still are difficult and dangerous.

The war, therefore, has now assumed intercontinental proportions, and, if the Japanese are having it all their own way in Asia—with the single important exception of China's successful resistance—the Axis has been forced onto the defensive in Europe, has been held and is closely cornered in Africa, while communications between Britain and North and South America, Australia, and India are intact at least for the present.

As long as this remains true, there is a general agreement that Prime Minister Churchill is justified in saying that the reasons for growing confidence in the ultimate outcome of the war overshadow the grave anxieties in the Southwestern Pacific.

Agriculture Dean Warns on Supply

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The national need for all-out farm production had backing here today in a forecast by Dean Carl E. Ladd of the New York State College of Agriculture in Ithica that home consumption of some foods might be restricted by next fall and actually rationed by 1943.

Speaking before a forum on wartime nutrition at the Women's City Club, Dean Ladd said existing surpluses would be used up by export in 1942 and even if 1942 production should be as great as the bumper crop year of 1941, the food needs of the United Nations could be met only by considerable sacrifice on the part of American consumers.

"It seems certain that we shall need to impose some restriction on food consumption by the autumn of 1942," he declared, "and if any large section of America is stricken by drought these restrictions may approach rationing in a few foods."

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Japanese Haul Malayan Ships on Land

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese forces on the Malayan Peninsula have advanced largely by successive landing operations along the west coast, to which Japanese troop and supply ships normally should not have had access since the sea routes into the Indian Ocean lead past Singapore where Britain stands guard.

British dispatches assert that Japanese landings are carried out from small vessels of which there are apparently very many. It is hard to believe that any large number of these vessels, small as they may be, can have slipped past British patrols in the Straits.

Besides, if these vessels came all the way from Japan, they cannot be too small. The question, therefore, remains how the Japanese happen to have at their disposal on the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula, in waters which are part of the Indian Ocean, a fleet of craft for military operations.

It is hardly possible that they could commandeer a sufficient number of appropriate fishing boats and coasters in the little Thati ports on the west coast or that the British abandoned such vessels to them in Penang. In fact, there is evidence to show that the Japanese have actually brought their ships overland across the Malayan Peninsula.

Used in Last Century

Such operations are nothing new. In the last century Captain Ead, one of America's most successful bridge builders, recommended the construction of a ship railway for ships up to 5,000 tons across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This project was seriously considered.

In Canada, 50 to 60-ton boats are actually transported on a ship railway from the Trent Canal to Lake Ontario.

Sultan Mohamed II conquered Byzantium by dragging fairly large ships on planks across a narrow peninsula into the inner harbor, thus circumventing the formidable water defenses at the entrance to the Golden Horn.

Although we lack details regarding the ways and means by which the Japanese got their fleet of small naval units across the Peninsula, the operation is so bold and opens so many new and unusual vistas into the little known field of war transportation that the methods by which it may have been realized constitute one of the most puzzling problems of the present war. There were two technical possibilities and two places where overland transportation of these ships could be achieved.

Plan of de Lesseps

At first sight the most appropriate place would seem to be the Isthmus of Kra, the narrowest point of the Peninsula, 350 miles north of Penang, where Ferdinand de Lesseps, the builder of the Suez Canal and godfather of the canal of Panama, advocated an interoceanic canal between the Pacific and the Indian Oceans.

If the maneuver was carried out here, the Japanese must have concentrated the fleet intended for use on the west coast, in Thailand coastal waters near the little town of Tayong on the Gulf of Siam.

From Tayong, shallow draught boats can motor up the Choomphaun River system, which is separated by less than seven miles of land from the upper course of the Paksham River which flows into the Indian Ocean near the town of Kra. The highest point between the two rivers is about 90 feet above sea level. The watershed itself consists of marshy meadows not difficult to cross.

The Paksham River forms a protective estuary toward the sea. For 22 miles from the ocean it has a minimum depth of approximately 27 feet. At almost 40 miles from its mouth it is still over 6 feet deep.

The transportation of a fleet of small vessels across the Isthmus of Kra is certainly not impossible. Reports about Japanese technical Commissions on the Isthmus, allegedly for the purpose of studying the old canal project, appeared frequently in the Far Eastern press.

Overland Transportation

These reports were not taken seriously in Great Britain since the construction of the canal would necessarily be a large-scale enterprise of many years which the Thailand Government, in virtue of a treaty, could not authorize without British consent.

It seems more probable today that these Japanese technical missions and commissions which again and again traveled up and down the Thailand part of the Malayan Peninsula were in reality not studying the canal project or any other economic questions, but the technical devices for overland transportation of troop and supply ships.

The Isthmus of Kra is not the only place where these ships may have been brought across the peninsula. It is equally possible that the vessels were carried in parts by rail from Bangkok over the southern trunk line of the Thailand railways to the little Thailand port of Muang Trang on the Indian Ocean. The parts may also have arrived by ship directly from Japan.

In this case, they were unloaded either at the port of Bandou or at Nakawn Sritamarat, both railway terminals on the Gulf of Siam. The distance from these two places to Muang Trang is about 120 miles and 77 miles respectively, as a crow flies.

These two interoceanic branch lines of the Thailand peninsular railway were built only a few years ago. Thailand always took pride in the good condition of its railways. Their strategical importance is evident. The railroad to Bangkok was Singapore's only efficient land communication.

Affected by Pacifism

The British, judging the traffic commercially insufficient and unwilling to interfere with the business of existing shipping lines, could never make up their minds to connect their great oceanic fortress with the Burma railways.

Political and economic control of Thailand has been for the last decades one of the great issues in Southeastern Asia. The rise of pacifism in Britain and the ensuing tendency to withdraw from anything resembling a colonial venture, worked into the hands of the Mikado's subtle diplomats. During the last five years Japanese influence was predominant in Bangkok and the development of the Thailand railways was largely guided by technical and financial advisers from Tokyo.

The Japanese, as we know today, have thoroughly studied and prepared every minute phase of their campaign. The activity of their advisers to the Thailand railways was governed by one purpose: utilization of the railroads in time of war.

There can be little doubt that the problem paramount in their minds was that of getting offensive craft into the Indian Ocean and of sidetracking Singapore by combined land and sea operations. Since the Kra Canal did not exist, they have evidently organized a dry canal. By sea alone neither large nor small vessels could penetrate in sufficient number past Singapore or Batavia into Britain's "closed" empire sea. In order to reach the Indian Ocean the Japanese had to emulate the conquerors of the past and transport their craft by land across the Malayan Peninsula.

Although we still lack details about the technical realization of this feat, it merits careful study. Should the Japanese ever succeed in gaining a foothold on the Central American Isthmus which, not unlike the Malayan Peninsula, forms a narrow strip of land between two vitally important oceans, we must be on guard against a similar operation. Experience shows that it is not impossible.

Same Type of Barges Used on Both Coasts

By the Associated Press

On the Southwest Malayan Front, Jan. 21

A naval officer declared that the Japanese had made their most recent landings on the West Coast from the same type of barges they used in their first assaults on Kota Bharu on the east shore of the Malay Peninsula.

The barges, which carry about 100 men each, apparently were moved overland by Thai railroads to Penang or some other West Coast point, he said.

Skill Comes in Handy

Associated Press

Chinese Mothers Save Children

These Chinese coolie women in Malaysia are used to rushing buckets of latex, the juice from rubber trees, to the factory before coagulation sets in. They travel at a fast dog trot and, when the need came to get their children safe from Japanese bombs, their training came to good stead. Instead of latex they transported the youngsters.

More 'Vigorous Operations' Planned by Japan in East

TOKYO, Jan. 21 — (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)— Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo told the Diet (Parliament) today that Japan, acting in close co-operation with Germany and Italy, planned "increasingly vigorous operations" in the Pacific and would go on fighting until the United States and Britain were "brought to their knees."

"Japan intends to strengthen further her solidarity with her allies in military, diplomatic, economic and various other spheres and to go forward toward the attainment of a common purpose," Premier Tojo declared.

He asserted Japan would "gladly enable the Philippines to enjoy honor and independence" provided the Filipinos showed what he called a genuine willingness to collaborate in achieving common prosperity.

In reference to Australia and the Netherlands East Indies, Premier Tojo declared:

"If they continue their present attitude of resisting Japan we will show no mercy in crushing them."

No Mention of Soviet

Domei said the Premier made "virtually no mention of Japanese relations with the Soviet Union."

"He merely said," the agency reported, "that against the Chungking regime, too, we have increasingly strengthened our pressure, while our defenses in the north are adamant."

Earlier Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo told the Diet that Japan was "paying close attention" to the Pan American Conference at Rio de Janeiro and said the Government was prepared to maintain cordial relations with the South American nations "so long as they are not misled by American machinations and do not adopt a hostile or unfriendly attitude toward Japan."

"It is only the British-American design to dominate the whole world which Japan regards with hostility," Mr. Togo added.

Repeats Sea Claims

Navy Minister Vice-Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, reviewing Japanese naval operations for the benefit of the Diet, repeated the claim that the United States aircraft carrier Langley had been sunk Jan. 8 southwest of Johnston Island and that the aircraft carrier Lexington had been destroyed Jan. 12 west of Hawaii.

[The Japanese previously had reported the sinking of these vessels, but Washington has dismissed various claims of sinkings or damage caused by the Japanese as "fishing expeditions" designed to elicit information concerning the whereabouts of United States ships.]

Admiral Shimada asserted the Japanese Navy now "virtually commands the Pacific from Malaya and the Indies to the West Coast of the United States" and claimed its achievements were as follows:

Warships sunk—Seven enemy battleships, two aircraft carriers, two cruisers, six destroyers, 18 submarines, and 26 other warships, such as gunboats and minesweepers.

Warships damaged — Four battleships and six cruisers, one seaplane tender, three destroyers.

Merchantmen sunk, 35.

Merchantmen damaged, 28.

Aircraft damaged or destroyed, 977.

Lists Japanese "Losses"

Admiral Shimada also claimed that Japanese submarines operating off the United States coast had sunk 10 vessels aggregating 70,000 tons, heavily damaged three others totaling 30,000 tons, and damaged less seriously five others totaling 40,000 tons.

He put Japanese naval losses since the start of the war at four destroyers, four minesweepers, three submarines, four transports, and 67 aircraft, and said one cruiser had been slightly damaged.

[The United States Army and Navy alone have reported the sinking of 41 Japanese warships and merchant vessels, including one battleship, two cruisers, six destroyers, five submarines, and 14 transports.]

In operations in the Philippines alone, Admiral Shimada said, the Japanese Navy has shot down or destroyed on the ground 336 planes, sunk four destroyers, seven submarines, and five merchantmen, and has damaged many other vessels.

Finance Minister Okinobu Kaya announced a budget for the fiscal year beginning April 1 of 8,698,000,000 yen, of which 5,760,000,000 yen was to be raised by taxation.

(When last quoted in world markets the yen was worth about 23 cents.)

Mr. Kaya said the outbreak of the Pacific war had made additional expenditures necessary and "asked for co-operation to this end," according to Domei's account.

The development of the natural resources of lands to the south (presumably those newly occupied by Japan's armed forces) was the immediate problem of the nation, the Finance Minister said. He expressed confidence in the ability of Japan to meet the burdens of the war by "using the abundant resources of the southern region."

Mr. Kaya outlined financial measures he said the Government was taking to make Japan and East Asia a single economic unit independent of the rest of the world.

Chinese Plead For Convoyed War Supplies

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 21 (AP)—The Chinese press appealed today to the United States and Britain to institute a convoy system to rush huge quantities of war materials to China and also to extend credits to the Chungking Government to facilitate is war effort.

At the same time an apparently inspired article appeared, declaring that statements by American leaders in recent days had dispelled Chinese fears that the United States might not put forth its best effort in the Pacific, in order to concentrate on smashing Germany.

"American statesmen apparently see eye-to-eye with Chinese leaders that no effort should be spared to inflict heavy losses on the Japanese Navy in order to hasten Japan's total defeat," the article said.

[Chinese quarters previously had been critical of an address by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in which he asserted that Adolf Hitler was America's main enemy.]

Chinese on Offensive

CHUNGKING, Jan. 21 (AP)—Local Chinese offensives scattered across four provinces from the Kwangtung coast to northwest of Hankow were announced today in a communiqué which told of intensified frontal assaults and raids deep into Japanese lines.

Even as the fight for southeastern China developed, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was reported sending still more troops down the twisting Burma Road to bolster defense positions in British Burma already manned by experienced Chinese soldiers.

The Chinese air force, with its American volunteers, was said to be keeping the North Burma Area under constant patrol.

The communiqué said "off the coast of Kwangtung two enemy motor torpedo boats have been sunk," but did not specify by what means.

One Chinese raiding force was said to have struck at the Japanese in Chungshing, on the South Kiangsi Province front, and mobile raiding parties were reported making successful attacks on Japanese positions at Suihsien and Yingshan, cutting Japanese communications lines in Northern Hupeh Province.

The Chinese disclosed that they broke through Japanese lines in Hupeh Province in a heavy attack last week and destroyed sections of the Fancheng-Chunghsiang Railway northwest of Hankow.

The Japanese garrison at Hwaiyang, in Eastern Honan Province, is under continued assault, the communiqué declared. It said the Chinese had intensified their attacks upon that Japanese stronghold, inflicting heavy casualties on the defense forces.

U. S. Clipper Planes To Land in Eire

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP) — Pan American Airways has been authorized to extend its service from Lisbon to Foynes, Eire, an official announcement said today.

The announcement did not say when the service would be inaugurated, but a spokesman declared the air line apparently had encountered no difficulties in making its arrangements with the Dublin Government.

Churchill Drops Plans To Radiocast Commons Talk

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 21—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that he has decided to drop his proposal to have recorded for radiocasting his forthcoming review in Parliament of the war situation and of his visit to the United States and Canada. The reason given is that "there appears to be so much difference of opinion about this motion."

Opposition of M. P.'s has crystallized sharply since Mr. Churchill first broached the question yesterday. Most of the press had welcomed the prospect of Westminster breaking with precedent and coming into line with Washington and other democratic Capitals, where the radio provides a direct link between the people and Parliament on certain outstanding occasions.

It became evident in Parliamentary lobbies last night, however, that opposition to any relaxation of the regulation barring microphones from Commons would be hotly contested. So Mr. Churchill, unwilling to arouse controversy on this issue, bowed to the feeling of a section of Commons.

Mr. Churchill will now have to give the people of Britain and of other parts of the world a second version of his important homecoming statement after he has already made a long speech to Commons.

The tone of the press today indicates that the whole question of radiocasting from Parliament is of far-reaching importance which remains to be settled. The liberal Manchester Guardian contends that Mr. Churchill's oratorical technique is a war asset in itself which is therefore not being used to its best advantage if the ban on recording his special statements to Commons is upheld.

Opposition comes mainly from a corps of party men on both sides of Commons. The opposition view might be summed up as a mixture of left-wing anxiety lest Mr. Churchill or any successor should become a dictator, and of right-wing apprehension voiced by an editorial in The Times of London today as follows: "As a precedent, the innovation proposed would be resisted by all who visualize the consequences to the ancient seat of government by discussion if members began to address themselves, as they inevitably would, to the microphone rather than to the Speaker and their fellow members. Even as a single experiment it cannot be approached without profound misgivings."

Dutch 'Scorched Earth' Plan Would Keep Oil From Enemy

LONDON, Jan. 21 (CP)—The Netherlands East Indies, the one Allied territory fully prepared for war in the Far East, has a "scorched earth" policy ready to prevent the islands' oil riches falling into Japanese hands.

"So drastic would be the operation of this plan that experts state it would take at least two years to put the wells, refineries and installations into production again," the Netherlands News Digest reports.

Development of the scheme by the world's fifth largest oil producer was just one example of the preparations by the wealthy South Pacific archipelago with a population of 70,000,000. Oil output of 7,939,000 tons annually would fill all Japan's needs, while the rubber and tin are a beacon to the resources-starved enemy.

Besides planning defense in 1941, the Netherlands Indies sent vital war material to Great Britain and brought from the United States the newest bombers and fighters.

Army Well Trained

The Army was strengthened and is a highly trained, well-equipped and completely mechanized force.

Although small, it can act as a formidable defense unit. Secretly trained parachute troops, dive-bombers, and troop-carrying planes are a feature. More than 1,000 new, secret airports, well-equipped and manned, dot the islands.

The small but effective Navy bore the brunt of the sea war in the dark days following loss of the Prince of Wales and Repulse, sent by the British to Singapore to strengthen the Eastern Fleet.

Latest figures of Netherlands naval strength are not available but in May, 1940 it consisted of at least three cruisers, eight destroyers and 12 submarines together with gunboats, minelayers, minesweepers and auxiliary craft.

The main naval base at Surabaya, Java — 750 nautical miles from Singapore—can harbor a large fleet, including cruisers but not battleships. The port has three floating drydocks of 15,500 tons, 3,500 tons and 1,400 tons respectively. There are coal bunkering facilities and oil pipe lines.

Dutch Hits

Netherlands submarines were the first naval force in action against the Japanese, sinking four troop ships off Thailand Dec. 13. A Batavia announcement four days later that bombers scored two direct hits on an enemy cruiser provided the first word of air activity.

Up to Dec. 30, Netherlands forces claimed these Japanese victims: sunk: one cruiser, two destroyers, one tanker, four troop ships, three freighters, four supply transports, one lighter; heavily damaged: two cruisers, one seaplane tender, three transports.

In addition to the defense organization, the Netherlands Indies rapidly adjusted economic establishment to the new war, an easy task because of a year's co-operation with the British in economic warfare.

Diversion of shipping under previously arranged plans has been successful. Removal of stocks from vulnerable ports, already in progress, was accelerated and completed shortly after the Pacific war was started.

No anxiety exists about provisioning the civilian population but replenishment of stocks, especially textiles, presents difficulties. Meanwhile, islanders have the word of Economic Director Dr. J. Van Mook that "our country can feed everybody and there will be no hunger."

Storms Slow British in Libya

CAIRO, Jan. 21 (AP)—The worst sand and rain storms seen in Lybia in 10 years are hampering movements of British land and air forces attempting to strike at Gen. Erwin Rommel's Axis forces along the Gulf of Sirte, British headquarters said today.

As a result, much of the region has been rendered impassable, a communiqué said, and Axis forces have taken the opportunity to mine the restricted areas over which the British might press the advance. This has made operations doubly difficult, the bulletin declared.

The announcement said, however, that collection of equipment in the Halfaya Pass sector along the Libyan-Egyptian frontier wrested from the Axis last week was continuing and that the final count of prisoners captured there was 5,026.

Prisoners were said to include 57 German officers and 2,069 men. Some 178 officers were listed among the Italian captives.

Captured equipment, the British said, included 16 German and 44 Italian field pieces "in first-class condition" and large quantities of other arms, munitions, and supplies of all kinds.

300 Policemen Held In Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 21 (AP)—Approximately 300 Johannesburg policemen and detectives suspected of subversive activities were detained for investigation today after a swift roundup carried out by the department with the aid of the National Volunteer Brigade (Home Guard).

Canada Trains Ski Troops

OTTAWA, Jan. 21 (CP)—The men who will speed development of Canada's snow armies are in training again.

National defense officials said recently that a ski instructors' course for men drawn from Canadian Army units had been started at Petawawa, Ontario, military camp in continuation of a training policy inaugurated last year.

Already there are many soldiers sufficiently skilled in ski operations to perform the duties of "invisible scouts" as they glide through the snow dressed in white.

Success in Europe

In development of the nucleus of a ski force, Canadian authorities have had in mind the accomplishments of such troops in northern European battle areas.

"It is not expected to develop finished ski troops but the intention is to teach troops to move on skis so they may be able to continue their duties under heavy snow conditions," an official said.

About 6,000 pairs of skis were purchased last year and it was understood this total had been increased since then. At camps where men are congregated in numbers skis are placed in a pool from which they are drawn for instruction as required.

When training started last year, the Army found the soldier's battle dress admirably fitted to ski training, but troops taking part in the course also received white parkas and mantles of light wind-resistance materials. They carried their rifles slung and were taught drills such as the "bear walk," a crouching movement enabling them to take advantage of cover given by snow and frost-covered bushes.

Trained in Bush Life

In addition to actual ski travel, Canadian troops have been trained in bush life, and given experience in setting up temporary camps and cooking meals under conditions which might be encountered by ski patrols in remote areas.

"Woodcraft, the making of shelters, how to produce fire under the most unfavorable circumstances, concealment and camouflage all have their place in the instruction program," an officer said. "Practical work includes long cross-country patrols, both walking and running, and a night spent out in the field."

Canadian ski troops are trained on regulation-length skis. Russian military authorities are equipping their ski troops with a short ski which has snowshoe webbing beneath the foot harness. It is designed to permit troops to run as well as glide when advancing over rough country.

Free France to Tie Effort to Russia's, De Gaulle Asserts

LONDON, Jan. 21 (AP) — Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, declared in a radiocast last night that France was "going to link her renascent effort to the effort of the Soviet Union."

"For centuries past," General de Gaulle said in a BBC radiocast directed primarily at France, "a Franco-Russian alliance too often was thwarted or counteracted by intrigue or lack of comprehension. It nevertheless remains a necessity which appears anew at every turning point in history."

Free French headquarters said his speech was the same as that which the BBC stopped on the night of Jan. 19 because General de Gaulle had failed to provide a script 12 hours in advance.

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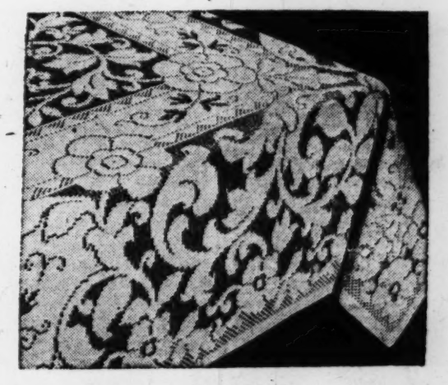

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Nelson's Plan of 'U. S., Inc.' Transforms Industrial Setup

Continued from Page 1

line. He faced frankly the problem of too many contracts given to too few corporations and declared he felt it could be met; the similar delicate problems of labor's relationship to the job, and of pooling facilities of rival firms. Meeting this one head-on he said, thumping his desk, he said:

"If it is necessary to have General Motors build tools to be used in a Ford factory it will be done in order to get this job done."

At one point he exclaimed,

"I'm going to do this task if any man can, and if I can't, I'm going to step down and let somebody else do it."

Heads of New Agencies

To speed the war effort Mr. Nelson set up the following agencies, with the heads as follows:

Requirements Committee: William L. Batt.

Planning Committee: Head not picked.

Statistics Division: Stacy May.

Legal Division: John Lord O'Brian.

Administrative Division: James A. Robinson.

Information Division: Robert W. Horton.

Purchases Division: Douglas MacKeachie.

Production Division: W. H. Harrison.

Materials Division: William L. Batt.

Division of Industry Operations: J. S. Knowlson.

Labor Division: Sidney Hillman.

Civilian Supply Division: Leon Henderson.

Labor and Management

The Knowlson job and division is one of the most important selections. Mr. Knowlson, a former OPM priorities director, will have under him committees and "czars" for each of several hundred big industries in the United States. The Kanzler-automotive leadership is only one sample of these. They will have delegation of power direct from Mr. Nelson, through Mr. Knowlson.

In each, advisory committees of labor and management will be set up, but the new "czars" will have the power, in effect, to run the industry, if they have to.

Another big, though technical change, in the complicated new setup which goes right to the roots of America's productive machinery, is creation of the overall "Requirements Board," which will match war requirements and available raw materials. Mr. Batt will head this job and members will represent the Army, Navy, Economic Defense Board, Lend-Lease agencies and Maritime Commission. This means that the military establishments will have much less power than heretofore in the matter of supply. They will tell the new quasi-civilian group the materials they need and it will be up to the new organization to secure them.

The old OPM priorities system will be absorbed in the new division of industry operations under Mr. Knowlson.

As forecast, Mr. Nelson also eliminated OPM's Division of Contract Distribution which had been under the direction of Floyd Odlum, and transferred most of its duties to the new Production Division. Mr. Nelson praised Mr. Odlum, said he had proposed the change, and that he would remain as an adviser.

Mr. Nelson said the effort was to "streamline" the organization and secure America's maximum production. He said the new arrangement is an interim affair, and will be altered later.

Regarding the vexed question of "dollar-a-year men," who were attacked by the Truman Senate Committee, Mr. Nelson today revealed that he had requested an opportunity to appear directly before the Truman Committee to discuss the whole matter. It was indicated that he was dissatisfied with a dollar-a-year system that permitted only well-to-do men to hold high executive offices and that he might ask for salaries in some or all jobs. No lobbyists need apply, he said.

Mr. Nelson said he was making but one approach to the reorganization "to get the production of war material in the shortest possible time." He emphasized that he did not mention "cost" but put the emphasis primarily on "speed."

He set up two new agencies to give over-all scanning of the new "W. P. B." effort:

A "progress reporting agency" under Stacy May, former OPM statistician, to follow development of all items in the war program—not only from a statistical standpoint but projecting them into the future.

A "planning division," which Mr. Nelson said might be called a "brain trust.a" He had not picked the membership as yet, he said. This agency may become important in postwar planning ideas, and in looking into the future. It will do a lot of "thinking" on how the war effort may be improved.

New Type Tank

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 21 (AP)—A huge contract has been signed with the International Harvester Company for the manufacture of new type, streamlined tanks in the Davenport - Rock Island - Moline area, Col. Donald Armstrong, Deputy Chief of the Chicago Ordnance District, announced today.

Details were not announced, but Colonel Armstrong said that the tank was a new type, which included improvements made since United States tanks underwent the test of battle in North Africa.

Planes for Navy

DETROIT, Jan. 21 (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced today the formation of an eastern aircraft division of the corporation for the purpose of undertaking the manufacture of fighting planes for the Navy.

Furniture Dealers Benefit by Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Defense workers who are moving into new housing units and newlyweds probably will be America's biggest furniture buyers during coming months, it was revealed by leaders in the industry here during the recent International Home Furnishings Market.

Pointing out that during 1942 the Government would build 125,000 new houses and private industry twice that much for defense workers, Miss Gladys Miller, special consultant to the Public Building Administration, told a meeting of industry leaders that workers would spend between $250 to $1,000 furnishing them.

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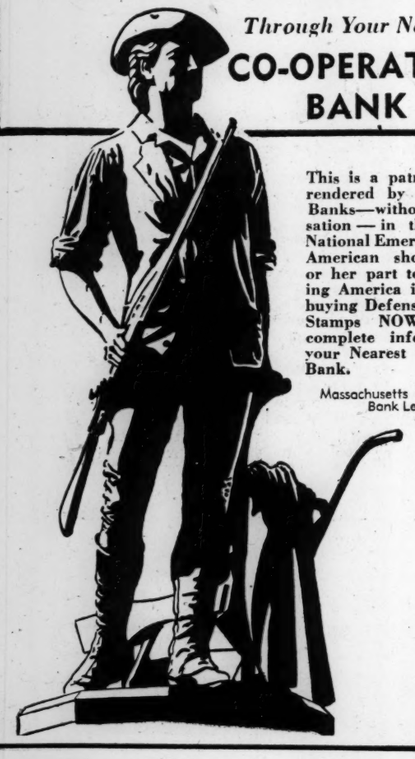

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Antiques: Museum Does 'Business as Usual'

Many art objects being lent to Los Angeles County galleries despite danger.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

During recent months there have been numerous rearrangements in the galleries of Los Angeles County Museum, the publicly owned art center of the region. These have brought more unity in grouping various classes of art, especially the furnishings of early American homes. Spaced generously in each gallery, related items are to be seen together, better to convey to visitors the special characteristics peculiar to certain generations and to distinct sections of America.

The group pictured here suggests the display scheme, the cupboard being from southeastern Pennsylvania and called a kas, its name in Holland, home land of early settlers of that district. Like the so-called Pilgrim chairs between which it stands, the kas dates in the early 1700s, though probably 20 or 30 years later.

Both chairs have the very large posts which indicate the dates attributed to them. As a rule, the larger the posts, the earlier this form of construction is supposed to be. The distinction of the chair at the right is found in the small spindles at the sides, but otherwise it is the same as the other.

A chair of each type is in the Pilgrim Hall at Plymouth, Mass. One of them resembles the left-hand chair in the picture and is said to have belonged to John Carver (1575-1621), the first Governor of the Colony. This has led to applying his name to similar examples which are thought to have been made about 1660.

The Pilgrim Hall chair with turned spindles filling spaces between armrest and floor, and owned by Elder Brewster (1560?-1644), has given his name to that specimen, and to others of the period having similar spindles, even though many fewer.

Due to its location on the exposed Pacific Coast, this Museum's hazards from bombing are even greater than those of some other similar institutions. Yet, a recent open letter from the Decorative Arts Department is written in a cheerful manner.

Business As Usual Is Museum's Slogan

Under the heading, Business as Usual, it reads in part as follows:

In these days of change, comforting are the evidences of stability. No one now thinks of California as being merely an advertised playground where easterners may loll in perpetual sunshine during two weeks of Alice-in-Wonderland vacation, complete with old missions and new movie stars. Nowadays, California is seen in the perspective of its solid, pioneer tradition and its warmhearted Spanish heritage—meeting today's challenge with industry and confidence.

As otherwhere, the marks of character may be observed in the attitude of the public toward its Museum. Here, besides permanent gift collections, there are hundreds of others on loan. From the fields of art, history, and science precious things have been taken for safe keeping, to be studied for profit and enjoyment of the hundred thousands who see them.

Of lenders to this store of treasure, according to Gregor Norman-Wilcox, head of the museum's Division of Decorative Arts, not one Californian has asked for the return of his possessions. Fireproof, earthquake-proof, and with rigid guard facilities, the Museum enjoys an unique reputation for safeguard.

To those who ask "how the Museum collections have been affected" these recent weeks, it can be said that the collections continue to grow, as usual! Two important small groups of early silver, among other things, have been received; a new gallery of sixteenth - seventeenth century Chinese furniture has been installed during the month. With, of course, suitable measures for special protection of its materials, the Museum follows its customary busy routine of cultural, educational, and recreational service.

Recently acquired through gift and loan the following items are not yet on display: Six pieces of early English silver as an addition to the Paul Rodman Mabury collection—a silver mug, a pair of candlesticks, and three tazze. From other donors came seven pieces of Japanese silver; four pieces of early American silver—a cup by John Edwards and John Allen, a spoon, a caster, and a cream jug.

Another gift consisted of 60 pieces of early French, Spanish, English, Italian, and Russian textiles in linen, brocades, damask, satin, and velvet.

Los Angeles County Museum

Some Early American Furniture

A group of early furniture in the galleries of Los Angeles County Museum, the New England chairs dating from about 1660. The Carver type, at left, is in original condition throughout, and is painted red. The Brewster chair at right is also without any restoration. The Pennsylvania "Dutch" cupboard of the early 1700's is made of maple, walnut, and beech woods.

Wedgwood Club

Boston

A small, thin volume containing an almost forgotten poem, "Liberty," published by James Thomson, Scottish poet, in 1734, was the center of interest at a meeting of the Wedgwood Club held recently in the Old State House, Boston. At this meeting the Club was host to members of the Boston Browning Society and the Boston Centre of the Poetry Society of England.

The book, bound in calf, was once in Robert Browning's possession and had his autograph initials on the end paper. It was printed by Robert and Andrew Foulis, founders of the Art Academy at Glasgow. It was found last April by Mrs. Charles P. Gorely, Jr., Secretary of the Wedgwood Club, rewarding a long search for an eighteenth-century copy of this poem, which played an important part in the life of Josiah Wedgwood, English potter.

According to Mrs. Gorely, Wedgwood first read the poem in 1762. Recording the experience in a letter to a friend, he noted particularly his belief in the three virtues which Thomson set forth as the basis of Liberty—freedom of the individual, integrity in office, and passion for the commonweal.

From that time, the speaker said, liberty became a watchword with Wedgwood. He even thought of forming a group to be called the "Friends of Liberty." Vigorously supporting American independence, he corresponded with Franklin, contributing large sums for the relief of American prisoners in England during the Revolution. He worked for the freedom of Poland and for the freedom of American slaves, designed the seal for the Society for the Abolition of Slavery which later was used by Whittier and other American Abolitionists, and subscribed to every scheme and pamphlet Thomas Clarkson devised. He also paid for the printing of 2,000 copies of Cowper's poem, "The Negro's Complaint," which were distributed gratis and sung as a ballad in the streets.

Wedgwood Strived To Benefit Others

With liberty well established, he believed there would come better living conditions and that the arts and sciences would flourish. To bring about these ends, Wedgwood devoted his money, his influence, and his talents. He worked for better roads; he promoted the building of the Trent and Mersey Canal; he founded the General Chamber of Manufacturers in London. As Chairman of the Committee to deal with Treaties of Commerce, he collaborated with William Eden, ancestor of the present Anthony Eden, to bring about commercial treaties with France and Saxony. Finally, he not only created pottery of lasting merit, but he encouraged and fostered creative work in so many different fields that he was called by a contemporary artist "the patron and encourager of living genius."

Mrs. Gorely took this tribute, which was written on the back of a painting, as the subject of her talk, pointing out a few of the men of genius who were helped by Wedgwood. To some, she said, he lent or gave money; to others he gave commissions for portraits or pictures for the adornment of his home, Etruria Hall. Others he employed to design or model, works under his direction to be carried out in baked clay. In the case of Joseph Priestley, Wedgwood subscribed to his writings, supplied his laboratory with all sorts of chemical equipment, and gave him an annuity which was paid to Priestley even after he had been forced to flee to America.

The lecture was illustrated with many slides of the artists, and their works. These included the famous picture of the "Maid of Corinth," the portrait of Dr. Erasmus Darwin by Wright of Derby and several pieces by George Stubbs, animal painter. There was also a group of slides of the younger Wedgwoods and the Darwins, and their friends, including Wordsworth, Southey, and Coleridge, who were helped and encouraged by them. S. W. C.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Pewter Collectors' Club of America will be held on Jan. 30, at the Myles Standish Hotel, 30 Bay State Road, Boston. Dinner at 6:30 p. m., followed by the business session.

New York Notes

New York

The outstanding exhibition of oriental art shown here this season was remarkable for the way it came here. William Ching-yung of Shanghai for many years collected his native China's treasures and wished to have them reach America for sale, so the proceeds might aid in purchasing machinery in the United States for aid in defense of his native land. As shipments by usual methods of packing and freighting were too slow and hazardous to allow sending many and bulky articles, his son, T. H. Ching, was delegated to bring a considerable number of small and more precious articles as personal baggage. With these packed in suitcases he crossed the Pacific in a United States ship and arrived safely in New York. Here the public has had several weeks' opportunity to learn what an oriental collector considers most worthy of esteem.

A private in the American Army sleeps in a more comfortable bed than George Washington during the American Revolution, according to the Museum of the New York Historical Society, Central Park West at Seventy-sixth Street, which has just opened a new military gallery, exhibiting historic relics of former wars of the United States.

Featured in the exhibition is Washington's camp cot which he used during the War for Independence, a crude affair composed of canvas stretched above a pair of folding legs. Rough-hewn side boards extend around the sides, within which straw was placed to serve as a mattress.

Here is shown the sword surrendered by General Burgoyne of the British Army to Gen. Horatio Gates at Saratoga in 1777; General Gates' sword is on view near by. Uniforms and illustrations depicting military costumes of the Revolution, War of 1812, Civil and first World Wars, together with accoutrements and weapons are shown against a background of draft bills and recruiting posters advertising branches of the service and offering bounties for enlistment.

American flags of various periods, including those dating as early as 1781 and 1812, add to the display, while in the center of the gallery is exhibited part of the flagstaff from Fort Sumter, S. C. The gallery is a permanent installation and will remain open indefinitely. Museum hours are daily, except Monday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Sundays 1-4 p. m.

Short Session in South Carolina Urged by Governor as Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Patriotism during the perilous times confronting the nation demands that South Carolina declare a moratorium on controversial issues to facilitate a short legislative session, Gov. J. E. Harley, advised in his address opening the second session of the 84th General Assembly.

The Governor, appealing for harmony and economy in the conduct of the State's affairs, reminded the legislators that "every step we make in State government must be considered with its relative importance to the war and defense.

"There doubtless are a number of State issues, including some which have been voted upon by the people, which under normal circumstances should be faced squarely and fought out by the Legislature. These, however, are not normal times. The path ahead of our nation is uncertain and dangerous. Nothing could be more detrimental now than internal disturbances.

"I urge, therefore, with all the emphasis at my command, that a moratorium be declared on controversial issues. There will be plenty of time after peace comes for us to solve domestic problems in South Carolina," the Governor asserted.

Legislators presumed that the issues referred to by Governor Harley were those that had been voted upon by the people in the 1940 electorate's approval of constitutional amendments to substitute biennial legislative sessions for the annual meetings. The highly controversial measures which would ratify the amendments have been carried over in the House since early last year.

The Governor pledged his "utmost support to the General Assembly in working to keep the State Government on a firm basis, operating economically and effectively, without additional or expanded services, except where essential in the war effort."

He called attention to looming higher Federal taxes and implored his hearers for "a reasonable and economical apportionment of finances, with due consideration to the ability of the taxpayers to pay.

"If we were enjoying peace, I would appeal to the Legislature to buckle down to various State issues, which are now pending. I would urge a program of government reorganization to bring back greater economy and efficiency, because this must come sooner or later. I would say that controversial issues should not be avoided.

"But this is not a time for peace. What we need most in State government is to utilize our existing institutions and departments to the best possible advantage at the least possible cost."

Some lawmakers informed newspapermen that they approved Governor Harley's proposal for a short session of not more than 40 days—the period for which the Constitution limits legislators' compensation—and were in favor of the Governor's recommendation, previously announced, of a save-for-a-rainy-day policy.

Community Chests Up In Both U.S. and Canada

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Fall community chest campaigns in United States and Canadian cities produced substantially increased gifts for a third consecutive year, the Community Mobilization for Human Needs reported.

Chairman Tom K. Smith said returns from 343 drives showed $60,916,444 for a 6.4 per cent gain over the previous year. He predicted that the final total, representing 600 chests, would reach $95,000,000.

Save-Windows Drive Is Linked to Defense

CHICAGO—The Junior Association of Commerce plans to organize a defense committee of boys in each city school area to take part in an aid-defense-by-preserving-windows campaign.

The Association said broken school windows cost the Board of Education $200,000 a year.

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Parent-Teacher Group Offers Home Defense 'Blueprints'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—"Radio blueprints" for home defense activity are being sent all over the nation by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company.

What's mother, with all her family responsibilities, going to do to help win the war? She can't go out to battle nor into a defense industry, nor even give a great deal of time to the Red Cross. Still she can do much for her nation in its emergency, the National Congress leaders are showing in a series of 13 once-a-week programs. "On the Home Front," as the series is called, is given at 3:15 p. m. E. S. T. Saturdays.

The idea is to dramatize 10 areas of service in which parent-teacher members are now participating. Authorities in the various fields take part in discussions which are included in the radiocast.

The first program pictured the housewife's part in the war effort by presenting a group of people from different walks of life. The farmer, the machinist, the engineer and the woman factory worker each told of his or her contribution to defense. Then came a mother with five children, whose husband is an office worker. What can she do? she demanded.

Mrs. William Kletzer, President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, answered her question. The mother, said Mrs. Kletzer, has the grave responsibility of maintaining home morale.

"Instead of permitting the war to bend us to its will," says the P. T. A. head, "we must use it to forge for ourselves and our children some of those sterling traits of character which made out forefathers great and which, in these later years of soft living, have in too many cases almost disappeared from our make-up—courage, responsibility, unselfishness, and the spirit of sacrifice."

Turning from the moral contribution to the practical task awaiting this housewife who wants to serve, the P. T. A. program focused attention on nutrition—"foods for victory." Planning, preparing and serving not only home meals but meals for large groups in emergencies was discussed by two experts, Miss Ruth Cowan Clouse, Chairman of the Home Economics Department of Illinois Institute of Technology, and Mrs. James K. Lytle, of Los Angeles, Calif. Treasurer of the National Congress.

Listening groups of the 2,500,000 members of parent-teacher associations "attend" the radio presentations, according to plans made by the Congress. The series is arranged by Mrs. William A. Hastings, of Madison, Wis., National Vice-President and Chairman of the radio project committee.

Discussing the aims of the radio series, Mrs. Hastings said:

"It is to their homes that the workers on all the various fronts go for food, shelter, rest, happiness, affection, and the basic morale which comes from within the spirit of man. It is from their homes they go refreshed in body and soul for further effort. Homemakers need new skills; they must evaluate their work and decide what are the essentials of life. New intelligence will have to be brought to older, traditional tasks, and the young people in the home will need guidance in the new situations in which they find themselves.

"With so much of our resources going into the war effort, special care must be taken to conserve carefully all we possess, and when money is spent, it must be spent for the food of the family and in accord with national needs."

The radio series is being presented from NBC's Chicago studios with Parker Wheatley, Radio Director, Northwestern University, as co-ordinator. The series began Jan. 10 and runs through April 11.

Japanese Moved in Mexico Allowed Interior Farms

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 21 (AP)—Japanese removed from Mexico's west coast will be allowed to operate small farms in the center of the country, the Government announces, disclosing that 800 Japanese from the west are concentrated in the capital now.

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U. S. Forces Strike Fiercely At Japanese in Philippines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—American forces in the Philippines had today rained costly blows upon the Japanese by land and sea, taking an extremely heavy toll of enemy troops and sinking a 5,000-ton vessel by a daring torpedo-boat attack into Binanga Bay.

In a continuation of the bitter, hand-to-hand fighting on Bataan Peninsula, north of Manila Bay, American and Filipino troops have counterattacked the invaders, thrown them back and re-established original defense lines.

Although no estimates have yet been made of American or enemy losses in Philippine fighting, today's War Department communiqué described Japanese losses as "very heavy" and those among the troops under Gen. Douglas MacArthur as "relatively moderate." General MacArthur has previously reported that the Japanese have been forced to pay an extremely high price for every foot of ground gained and there are now ample indications that the Japanese are paying an even higher price with no compensatory gains.

Enemy Threat Continues

The continuing threat of the Japanese offensive is shown, however, in the fact that prior to the American counterattacks, the Japanese had gained some initial successes through "infiltrations and frontal attacks near the center of the line."

Strong interest was aroused here by the communiqué's disclosure that "one of General MacArthur's guerrilla bands operating in the Cagayan Valley in northern Luzon scored a brilliant local success in a surprise raid on a hostile airdrome at Tuguegarao.

"The Japanese were taken completely by surprise and fled in confusion, leaving 110 dead on the field. Approximately 300 others were put to flight. Our losses were very light."

The sinking of the unidentified 5,000-ton Japanese vessel occurred when a motor torpedo boat attached to the United States Asiatic Fleet under Admiral Thomas C. Hart entered Binanga Bay, inside the entrance to the Philippines' Sudic Bay and launched its torpedo or torpedoes.

"This small boat carried out its difficult task while under fire of machineguns and 3-inch shore batteries," the Navy Department communiqué said. "Lieut. John D. Bulkeley has been commended for executing his mission successfully."

Guerrillas Successful

As a result of the daring mosquito exploit, the total of Japanese Naval and commercial vessels sunk by the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps since Dec. 7 is put at more than 40. Lieutenant Bulkeley's successful raid followed shortly after an earlier American triumph in which Army bombers sank an enemy cruiser and fired a large enemy tanker.

Particular attention was directed to the report of the guerrilla success in northern Luzon as it follows by 24 hours a War Department announcement that sharp fighting had broken out between Philippine troops and a Japanese force only 35 miles from the important city of Davao on the Island of Mindanao.

These instances appear to confirm the earlier predictions of persons familiar with the Philippines that bitter guerrilla warfare would be carried on even though all regular opposition were overcome. Such irregular combat would force the Japanese to retain large numbers of troops for garrison and patrol duty which would otherwise be available for the attack upon other Allied bases throughout the Far East.

Hero Sinker of Japanese Vessel Appraised as 'That Kind of Man'

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—"I expected him to do a thing like that," Mrs. Hilda Alice Bulkeley said proudly today. "He's that kind of a man."

The small blonde wife of the Navy's newest hero was discussing the amazing feat of Lieut. John Duncan Bulkeley, who in a small motor torpedo boat braved a rain of enemy fire to sink a 5,000-ton Japanese vessel in Binanga Bay in the Philippines.

"Yes," agreed the lieutenant's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Bulkeley, "that's just like him."

But while Lieutenant Bulkeley may be a terror in a torpedo boat, he's just like any other father around his Long Island City home.

On the day the United States declared war against Japan, Mrs. Bulkeley received a letter from her husband in which he said "the situation is tense out here—and no fooling. Our decks are cleared."

A native New Yorker, Lieutenant Bulkeley, son of Frederick Bulkeley, a former executive of Remington, Rand, Inc., attended Hackettstown, N. J., high school, and during one summer vacation worked his way to South America and back on a freighter.

Later his family moved to San Antonio, Texas, from where he was appointed to the United States Naval Academy in 1929. On graduation he tried flying, at Randolph Field, Texas, but didn't do so well. "He cracked up two planes," his wife said.

He served on various naval craft before being assigned to the Asiatic Fleet, and it was while in the Orient that he met and married Mrs. Bulkeley, daughter of Capt. Cecil Robert Wood, Master Mariner and Port Surveyor at Swatow, China.

Mrs. Bulkeley, a native of Swatow, said she had not heard from her father, there since November, nor from her mother, brother and two sisters, who were at Hong Kong just before war broke out.

28 to Face Trial As Potato 'Trust'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILSON, N. C.—Twenty-eight out of 31 defendants charged with violations of the Sherman anti-trust law in connection with alleged price fixing and monopoly of the potato trade in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland pleaded not guilty to those charges in United States District Court here recently, and individuals involved posted bonds ranging from $2,500 to $1,000 for their appearance at trial here on July 6.

The other three defendants were unable to plead in any way, because of the absence at the arraignment of any official representative of these defendants.

The government, specifically, charged price fixing and conspiracy by the defendants to "fix and depress prices paid growers for potatoes produced in North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, and for conspiracy to monopolize trade and commerce in potatoes produced in these states."

It was contended by the Government that dealers and fertilizer companies loaned money to farmers for fertilizer, seed potatoes and spray in exchange for liens on the crop. The defendants, the Government further charges, then sold the crops at depressed prices, sometimes just enough to get their money out of the deal.

Corporate defendants in the case are; Atlantic Commission Company, New York; Southeastern Chain Store Council, Norfolk, Va.; F. S. Royster Guano Co., Norfolk, Va.; Baugh and Sons, Baltimore Md.; Smith Douglass Company, Inc., Norfolk, Va.; William B. Tilgham, Co. Inc., Salisbury, Md.; New Bern Oil and Fertilizer Co., New Bern, N. C.; Pamlico Chemical Co. Inc., Washington, N. C.; Growers Exchange, Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Quality Products, Inc., Pokomoke City, Md.; Phillips and Company, Norfolk, Va.; Farmers Co-operative Exchange, Inc., Raleigh, N. C.; Baker Produce Company, Norfolk, Va.; M. J. Duer and Company, Inc., Exmore, Va.

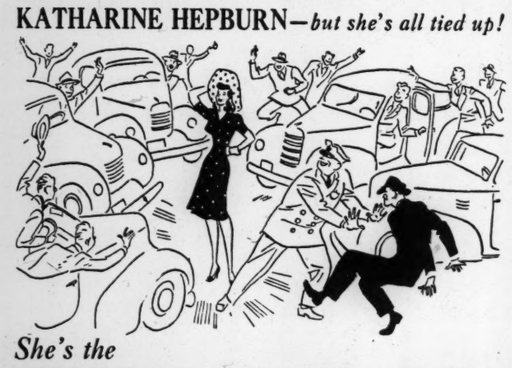
Students Propose 'Save-Paper' Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Students at the University of Cincinnati have launched a unique "save the paper" movement to help the war economy program which they figure will save thousands of dollars annually if it spreads to other campuses. They will ask all professors to accept theme and other papers written on both sides—a breach of academic form heretofore absolutely unacceptable in the best classroom circles.

Backing up their request with statistics, students report that sales of theme paper in the bookstore on the Cincinnati campus during the three-month period ending Dec. 31 for the University's 10,750 students amounted to 200,000 sheets valued at about $600. Cutting this cost in half and applying it to the full school year would bring a substantial saving here, according to Karl G. Keck, President of the Student Council.

SPENCER TRACY *is in a jam! He's in love with* KATHARINE HEPBURN—*but she's all tied up!*



She's the

WOMAN OF THE YEAR

M-G-M's Picture of the Year. Directed by GEORGE STEVENS. Coming Soon!

M.G.M. STUDIOS, CULVER CITY, CALIF.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

A LETTER FROM HOME—Miniature masterpiece, setting forth in a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in America and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS — Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste. —M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becmes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BELLE STARR—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLONDIE IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip character. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment of foundlings.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BRIDE CAME C. O. D. — Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT — Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who become involved with gangsters. —M.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME — Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLYING BLIND — Loosely contrived entertainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with wild melodrama.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him. —M, Y.

FORCED LANDING — Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FORGOTTEN VILLAGE—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightenment.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FORTY JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GREAT GUNS — Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE—One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing. —M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING—Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of Army pilots, handsome photography.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Claire Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

LABURNUM GROVE—Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LE ROI — Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the author's ridicule and satire.—M.

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAISIE WAS A LADY—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere. —M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOHN DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photo play based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor." —M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star. M, Y, C.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted.—M, Y.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism.—M.

NEW WINE—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JANUARY 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH — Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

OBLIGING YOUNG LADY — Slight comedy with varied gags, but with too little opportunity for juvenile Joan Carroll.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale.—M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M, Y.

PARSON OF PANAMINT — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus.—M, Y.

PENNY SERENADE—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PERFECT SNOB — Comedy in which more of the humor comes from the acting of Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood than from the plot. —M, Y.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. —M, Y, C.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures. Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS —Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS — Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy, with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

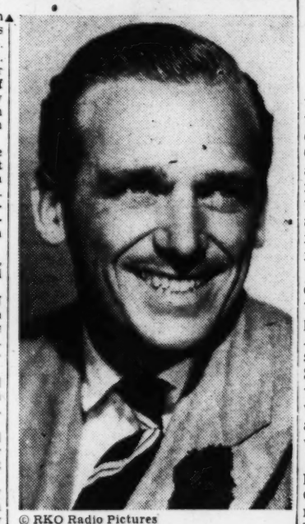
SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

STRAWBERRY BLONDE—The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.



© RKO Radio Pictures

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

He is currently to be seen in a costume film, "The Corsican Brothers."

SUN VALLEY SERENADE — Sonja Henie on skis and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the RAF.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THE ETERNAL GIFT — Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE STARS LOOK DOWN—Grim tragedy of a British coal-mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed, and notably acted.—M, Y.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance, but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TOM, DICK AND HARRY — Romance, comedy, satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequences unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production, about a ski instructress, who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Naziism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS—Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper.—M, Y.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood. —M, Y.

WE GO. FAST—Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triangular problem.—M.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK — Good suspense and wisecracking humor. M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WINGS OF VICTORY—Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

WORLD PREMIERE — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer. M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity. M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

ALL THROUGH THE NIGHT—Rough, tough, fast, and funny comedy-melodrama, with a loosely-woven plot about ex-gangsters who foil the schemes of a ring of Nazis. Skillfully acted, and photographed in a manner to heighten suspense.—M, Y.

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS—Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., flourishes in the dual role of Corsican twins, who escape a massacre of their family, grow up apart, and meet at 21 to rout the villain. Action slows down at times but those who appreciate cloak-and-sword heroics should find romance, audacity, and violence enough to satisfy them.—M, Y.

MARRY THE BOSS' DAUGHTER—Minor comedy, with some satirical touches at the expense of big business.—M, Y.

PACIFIC BLACKOUT—Exciting melodrama about a young inventor whose false arrest for murder, and subsequent escape, lead to discovery of a sabotage plot. Action is set against a Pacific city, blacked out for a practice air raid. Excellently acted and provided with some first-rate comedy. —M, Y.

Navy Takes 'Strong Measures' To Rid U. S. Coast of Nazi Subs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—With the submarine menace continuing unabated along much of the eastern coasts of the United States and Canada, the Navy Department has announced that "strong counter measures" are being taken against the underwater craft which have already accounted for three American tankers and one of foreign register in a few days.

In commenting on the U-boat drive, President Roosevelt said that three weeks ago he had predicted their appearance in American waters and laid their successes to the fact that the United States Navy is now active in many widely separated parts of the world, thereby lessening the ships available for patrol duty in home waters.

The President and the Navy Department have made it clear, however, that the country can expect no exact information on what the Navy is doing since this would disclose ship locations to the nemy. It is also understood that there has been no change in the Navy's policy of refusing to announce U-boat sinkings. From time to time, however, the Navy will give over-all totals covering sinkings for several months past.

Enemy Still Active

All the news available on the Atlantic situation following the torpedoing, but not sinking, of the American tanker Malay off the coast of North Carolina is contained in the latest Navy Department communiqué which warns that "enemy submarine activity is continuing off the east coast of North America from Cape Hatteras to Newfoundland.

"The sinkings of the tankers Norness, Coimbra and Allan Jackson have been accompanied by attacks on other vessels within the territorial limits of the United States.

"Strong counter measures are being taken by units of the Navy's east coastal command."

This is the first public admission by the Navy Department that vessels other than the four tankers had been attacked by the enemy. The belief here has been that the foe is concentrating his attention on tankers as a vital cog in the Allied war machine, although revelation of the other types of vessels attacked might indicate otherwise.

The President expressed skepticism over reports that Germany had launched its U-boat offensive against the United States at this time in order to influence certain Latin American countries away from further co-operation with the United States.

Says Nazis Guessed Wrong

More credence was placed in such reports, however, by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"The Nazi submarine attacks on our shipping off the Atlantic Coast are evidence of the desperate measures employed by an assassin that realizes it can never gain control of the seas," Senator Connally said.

"It is plain why the Nazis planned these attacks to take place just this week. They hoped by their stealth to create confusion among the nations of this hemisphere. They had in mind the convention of the 21 American republics. The events in Rio de Janeiro this week demonstrate clearly that the Nazi strategy has had a result exactly opposite to the one its authors intended.

"These wanton raids have unified the Americas. They have made every nation of this Hemisphere fully aware of the tragic threat of Naziism to the civilization of the Americas," Senator Connally concluded.

U. S. Airmen Strike Hard Blow At Sulu-Celebes Sea Passage

By Kirke L. Simpson
Wide World-Associated Press

Pointing up Prime Minister Winston Churchill's expression of "growing confidence" in the outcome of the struggle despite anxiety over Singapore's fate, United States air forces have struck another telling blow at a keystone of the Japanese power arch in the China Sea.

Yankee bombers have sunk a Nipponese cruiser and fired a tanker in the vicinity of Jolo, central island of the Sulu archipelago, midway between North Borneo and the southwestern tip of Mindanao. Jolo is in the island-dotted passage between the Sulu and Celebes Seas. Japan must dominate that passage effectively either to push southward against the Dutch Indies or Australia, or to safeguard the flank of its attack on Singapore.

The southern route round the Pacific-China Sea uses that passage. From bases in Mindanao, in North Borneo and on Celebes Island, Japanese air units and probably U-boats are deployed to bar it to Allied use. American air blasting in the Sulu-Celebes sea passages is raising a definite challenge to that enemy deployment at a critical point.

Incident Off Jolo

According to Washington reports the most recent incident occurred "100 miles off Jolo." That sufficiently indicates the vulnerability of the Japanese deployment at this stage of the fight. It also might indicate that in the minds of Allied strategists, the Sulu-Celebes sea passage is the weak link in Japan's gigantic effort to wall off the whole China Sea region while it matures its drive for oil and other resources in the Netherlands Indies.

Control of that passage is essential to the Japanese, not only against Allied naval incursions, but also to insure safe passage southward for any major invasion thrust at the Dutch Indies or even Australia. Narrow Singapore Strait is the only other road that could be used. It is still dominated by Singapore on one side and Allied bases in Borneo on the other. Slipping transport and supply convoys through those waters would be risky while Singapore holds out.

United States planes also are aiding in defense of Singapore now. It is the forays against Japanese communications in the Sulu-Celebes sea passage that seem most significant, however. They are bypassing other Japanese bases in the Dutch Indies like Tarakan Island, far to the south on the Borneo coast, to hammer at Japanese traffic bottlenecks in the Jolo vicinity.

Protection for Shipping

Allied supply routes to the Dutch Indies and even to Singapore from the Pacific possibly use waters far south of the Sulu-Celebes Sea front American air operations so far north tend to afford added protection to such Allied shipping as moves north of New Guinea and then south of Celebes and Borneo Islands to its destination. A Japanese belief that this route is being used extensively is reflected in air hammering at the Dutch naval base of Amboina in the Banda Sea.

Similar Japanese air attacks far eastward in the Australian mandated New Britain group may prove a prelude to an attempt to extend the base screening of the China Sea another long step. Those islands lie close off the northeast coast of New Guinea. Based there, Japanese planes and submarines would supplement the Davao-North Borneo-Celebes pattern of Japanese strategy to control the Sulu-Celebes key sea passages. They would also threaten the longer Pacific-China sea route through Torres Strait between Australia and New Guinea.

It seems improbable, however, that an attempt to set up such a base in New Britain is to be expected. It is too close to both New Guinea and Australia. More likely Tokyo believes the islands are or could be used by the Allies to screen sea communications with

Lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange

Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., of New York City, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Science of Existence" last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Margaret Crawford, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

We are here to partake of a spiritual feast which will strengthen us for the tasks before us.

To citizens of the Christian world there is no more reverently cherished event in the life of its founder, Christ Jesus, than his breaking bread for his disciples at his last supper with them. Mary Baker Eddy, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," gives the spiritual significance of this loving act. Jesus was breaking (explaining) "the great truth of spiritual being" to his disciples. Having proven the power of this truth over sin, disease and death for others, he was confident it would preserve him also in his coming challenge to the most cruel foes preying on human happiness, namely hatred, treachery, death and the grave.

We rejoice today as reports come that through the teachings of Christian Science this same truth is preserving its disciples not only in civilian life, but among the armed forces on land, on sea, and in the air.

Those needing comfort and reassurance will find great encouragement in the testimonies of healing and protection which appear weekly in the Christian Science Sentinel, and monthly in The Christian Science Journal and The Herald of Christian Science.

It is with the loving desire that every hungry heart may partake of this "bread of heaven," that this Church provides this lecture.

The Lecture: Science of Existence

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

According to Christian Science the Biblical declaration that God is One and All reveals the basic truth of existence. Thus Christian Science challenges the increasing complexities and complications of material sense testimony. The understanding of Christian Science as the Science of Existence has practical value in daily life. Mary Baker Eddy's discovery shows forth the necessity of being willing to reject erroneous modes of thinking. Simultaneously one has to be conscious of the true or spiritual sense of existence. In this manner, the healthy and happifying simplicity of Life as it really is becomes one's natural experience.

Existence Mental Activity

The possibility of such a radical change is understood when one recognizes that existence is primarily a mental activity. This may be considered self-evident. Nobody exists without mentality. Therefore, mentality includes everything, even that which argues that there is something outside of mentality—the material world, so called.

Early in human history, the mental nature of existence has been glimpsed. Plato with his idealism was somewhat aware of it. In the seventeenth century, Descartes epitomized this truth in his well-known "*cogito ergo sum*" (I think, therefore I am). In modern days, Eddington with his "selective subjectivism" is coming ever closer to the same conclusion.

Mrs. Eddy describes the basic truth of existence in the following words (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 275): "Divine metaphysics, as revealed to spiritual understanding, shows clearly that all is Mind, and that Mind is God, omnipotence, omnipresence, omniscience,—that is, all power, all presence, all Science. Hence all is in reality the manifestation of Mind."

Mrs. Eddy Divinely Inspired

The author of the textbook here quoted came to these fundamental conclusions in a truly spiritual fashion—by pure inspiration, not by mere human reasoning. There never existed a more genuinely intuitive woman than Mrs. Eddy. She embodied spiritual intuition and trustingly followed it up with penetrating perspicacity and loving thoroughness. This accounts for her being so inspirational to Christian Scientists and progressive in her scientific conclusions and demonstration. Her healing was the result of spiritually perceiving the true nature of existence, regardless of material appearances.

Her unselfish character evidenced itself in discovering that spiritual healing was not exceptionally her good fortune, but in accordance with divine law and thereby available for all. In order to establish among mankind this healing and saving knowledge of existence as it really is, Mrs. Eddy founded and became the Leader of a great movement with a Church built on the Rock, Christ, that might serve the purpose for which she intended it. She wrote and revised her foremost work giving the complete system of Christian Science, and called her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." This textbook together with the Bible she ordained as the impersonal pastor of the Christian Science churches throughout the world. By her tireless efforts and persistent work, humanity is now in a position to relinquish its false beliefs and to comprehend existence as Science or divine knowledge. In this progressive understanding Mrs. Eddy has advanced the standard of living so effectively that those who abide by the rules of Christian Science are naturally healthy, prosperous, and in possession of that happiness which cannot fluctuate.

Thinking of existence as personal in the ordinary ways of the world, one ascribes reality to millions of human minds with all the ensuing contradictions, fears, and enmities. Mrs. Eddy's divine discernment revealed that God is the source of all power, which one can understand and utilize regardless of what appear as persons or personal minds. This revelation came about because she saw the impersonal and scientific nature of existence. She understood God as divine Principle, Love, perpetuating itself as self-manifestation.

Reasoning From Cause to Effect

In Christian Science one thinks from cause to effect. The nature of the one primal cause determines what is true and real as effect. Whatever appears as contrary to the nature of the one cause must be classified as untrue and unreal, however true and real it may seem to be from within its own misconception. Hence the conclusion in Science and Health (p. 127) that "everything entitled to a classification as truth, or Science, must be comprised in a knowledge or understanding of God."

One's faculty to discern the ideas of infinity, eternality, oneness, perfection, allness—however dim and restricted this perception may seem to be—shows that these ideas exist. And their existence points to the fact that they must have a source. The nature of this source must be infinity, eternality, oneness, perfection, allness—in other words, this source is God. It is impossible to assume that infinity contains matter; that eternality contains time; that oneness contains duality; that perfection contains imperfection; that allness contains lack. For this reason, matter, time, duality, imperfection, lack—and thereby sin, sickness, and death—are necessarily to be classified as unreal and untrue.

For the one who has been habitually thinking about himself as a material person, the dawning understanding of the unreality of material sense testimony has a revolutionary effect. He begins to discern that the only correct way to think of himself must be in terms of divine ideas expressing divine Principle. Otherwise, he ascribes to himself something unreal and untrue. Divine Principle is always expressing itself in direct accordance with its own divine and perfect character—that which divinely or truly exists. This leads to the conclusion that whatever is real and true concerning oneself is to be found exclusively in divine knowledge or Science.

Man's Real Selfhood

Christian Science refutes material sense testimony with its belief about man as being equipped with a sinful human mind imprisoned in a destructible material body. To man is assigned the exalted status of direct divine manifestation or idea. In this sense, the textbook (Science and Health, p. 475) defines man as "the compound idea of God, including all right ideas." God, divine Mind, the one and All-Being, is conscious of itself only. In this self-consciousness, Mind expresses itself as man.

Understanding the divine reality of one's selfhood or existence, one can be freed from everything which does not belong to divine reality. This is done by consistently, directly, subjectively living—that is, being conscious of the true definition of oneself. The liberating effect is the result of this identification with divine power. Christ Jesus furnishes the example. His words and works indicate the method. Although sometimes too casually quoted, his declaration, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has lost nothing of its practical value and pungency. He did not belittle Truth's allness and directness of effect by advising one to merely know about the Truth. To know merely about the Truth would involve the use of a mortal or human mind. The specific function of Truth's illumination is such a clarifying, dynamic presence that no darkening and interfering falsehood can suggest or maintain itself.

The belief of a personal or human mind is seen to be the basic disturbing factor. Instead of being a help, the belief that this so-called mind is indispensable for human improvement becomes "the middle wall of partition," spoken of by St. Paul—that is to say, an impediment to the directness of experiencing one's real, divine existence.

The Messiah's Mission

Christ Jesus' nature and mission were better understood by Mary Baker Eddy than by anyone else. She comprehended that his mission consisted in breaking down that "middle wall of partition." The revelation of God as divine Principle made her aware of the fact that the works of the Master were natural and scientific in the highest sense of those words, although miraculous to human comprehension.

Before Mrs. Eddy's day, God had been mainly considered as a mighty Person, bestowing upon Jesus and a few others the exceptional gift of healing. The understanding of God as divine Principle means that the primal cause never could bestow a personal munificence. Consequently, whatever takes place in accordance with the nature of God is fundamental, impersonal, and scientific. It must be the utilization of divine power on the part of the one who has awakened to that possibility. It is not divine power stooping down to a person in order to impart itself. Rather is it that which humanly appears as a person availing itself of divine power.

As a result of this, it is evident that the works of the Master are to be renewedly shown forth wherever Christ-knowledge prevails and to the extent it is emulated. Christ Jesus' uniqueness is apparent in that he has been unsurpassed in his healing works. Accordingly, Science and Health states (p. 473): "Jesus is the name of the man who, more than all other men, has presented Christ, the true idea of God, healing the sick and the sinning and destroying the power of death." The textbook (p. 332) defines Christ as "the divine image and likeness, dispelling the illusions of the senses; the Way, the Truth, and the Life, healing the sick and casting out evils, destroying sin, disease, and death."

The indisputable fact of divine reality as infinite Truth and perpetual Life comes to humanity or the human sense of existence as the way of progressive discernment. At first it seems to be merely a promise of good to come, heralded by the prophets as the Messiah. Then it appears as a person who comforts and heals. Finally, in full-orbed glory, it is promulgated as the Christ Science or Science of Christianity. But all the while the Messiah's mission remains the same: the redemption of humanity. Thus the Messian appeared first as a promise, then as a person, and finally as Science, the Science of Existence.

According to the Old Testament, salvation looked like a far-off future possibility. According to the New Testament, salvation was often interpreted as a belief in a personal Jesus. In terms of Christian Science, salvation is "Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed" (Science and Health, p. 593). Thus humanity is now being provided with a scientific system which is freeing it from all ills, sins, discords, fears, and limitations. This entails the discernment of existence as it really is. It means the refusal to accept a false sense of self, consequently the recognition of true selfhood as the impersonal, ever-present Christ.

You and I are able to acknowledge this Christ and are capable of showing it forth. This takes place by ceasing from "man, whose breath is in his nostrils"—that is, by refusing to think of oneself from a personal point of view. Instead of such superficiality, we must behold existence from out its cause, and we must identify ourselves with the divine ideas thus revealed. We have to affirm as true for ourselves whatever is true of the nature of God or Truth, and we have to deny as untrue whatever is not in accordance with the divine nature.

No Identity for Mortal Suggestions

It does not make the least difference whether the false suggestion comes as "I have a problem," or as "his difficulty," or as "humanity is in trouble." In no case must the suggestion be accepted. As long as I think that I know the Truth, but at the same time continue to admit that "he," or "they," or "humanity at large" has difficulties, I have indirectly admitted a very undesirable error, impeding my own progress. When one becomes less discriminative between what seems to be one's own problems and those of others, the oft-repeated complaint that it is so much easier to help somebody else in Christian Science than oneself will not be any more heard. It is never one's own problem; it is always a problem of the erroneous human concept—the human concept being a problem in itself.

On the basis of the allness, oneness, and reality of divine Mind, error or mortal mind, so called, has no presence, power, reality, entity, or identity. This leads to the conclusion that all there is to error is its admission and the admission a mistake. When I stop admitting error to the extent that I do not even any more accept the belief that someone else admits it, in that ratio this is the end of that error. There is encouragement in knowing that since error or evil never really started—evil having no origin, since it is wholly fictitious and negative—its end is always now.

Treatment Utilization of Truth

The thought activity here indicated is the Christian Science prayer or treatment. Briefly, it may be defined as the utilization of divine power, eliminating whatever suggestions may seem to have placed themselves between oneself and his primal source, or preventing such erroneous occurrences.

Affirmation of the truth and denial of error constitute the treatment. Although humanly appearing as the declaration or thought of a person, the affirmation of the truth is really Truth expressing itself. Error is always self-denied. In "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mary Baker Eddy, this illuminating statement appears (p. 259), "The consciousness of good has no consciousness or knowledge of evil; and evil is not a quality to be known or eliminated by good." The fact of the allness of Truth makes possible the nothingness of error. If Truth were not all, error would have entity and reality; consequently it could not be regarded as nothing.

Christian Science treatment fulfills the function of divesting error of the possibility of perpetuating itself.

The affirmation of the truth should have immediate healing effect. And it has this effect when it takes place in the way it is so incomparably set forth in Science and Health (p. 411), "If Spirit or the power of divine Love bear witness to the truth, this is the ultimatum, the scientific way, and the healing is instantaneous."

In this affirmation of the truth, one has the right basis for denying whatsoever is not true—whenever the situation requires it—that is to say, if the healing should not be instantaneous. Nevertheless, the affirmation constitutes in itself the most potent denial. The denial or argument is always a human auxiliary. It serves a purpose in order that the treatment may arrive at the point where it is clearly understood and felt that in the infinitude of real Being all is well.

Healing Explained

All real Being is Mind; therefore the healing in Christian Science effects a removal of false beliefs which, externalized, evidence themselves either as diseases of the human body or as discordant conditions by the way of family relations, business difficulties, and world problems. Should the healing not readily follow the treatment, it might be well to ponder a statement made by Mrs. Eddy in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 54), "Millions are believing in God, or good, without bearing the fruits of goodness, not having reached its Science."

Let us take a case of disease. For the sake of simplification, the false beliefs assumed to be the source of disease may be divided into three groups. The first group pertains to life, the second to body and the third to health.

As far as human sense is concerned, life belongs to the material body and is dependent upon it. Life is supposed to start with the birth of a material man and to end with his death. In Christian Science, this is recognized to be a misapprehension. In accordance with Christ Jesus' declaration that to know God aright is life eternal, life is identified with God. Indeed, the Christian Science textbook states (p. 465) that Life is a synonym for God. God being All, there is but one Life, inevitably the only Life expressed as man. Let us, then, think of life, not any more as pertaining to the finite frailties of a material entity, but as the infinite perpetuation of divine Principle itself.

Again, body is humanly regarded as connected with matter, which is nothing but objectified limitation—the expression or embodiment of mortal, so-called, mind. Obviously, this is the false concept about that which body divinely is as Principle's expression or embodiment of itself. St. Paul's statement coincides with this when he wrote his fellow Christians in Corinth that they were "the temple of the living God." This temple or body is immune to disease, disintegration, death. It consists in knowing oneself as divine idea. Being aware of this divine knowledge as real existence, as body, is health, strength, and thereby regeneration to what is humanly considered to be body. Why? Because it lessens fear, the most disintegrating of all evil influences. Also because it removes the limitations attached to a false concept, thus making it possible for one to experience more and more tangibly the spiritual knowledge or embodiment of right ideas which one really is.

According to human estimation, health is a state of the material body, and for that reason ill-health is believed to be just as natural as good health. What a mistake, when one observes the origin of this word so closely related to wholeness! Christian Science extends to us the real sense of wholeness in the definition of man, who, as the textbook (p. 475) explains, "reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker." Let me be permitted to stress the word "all," because the understanding of oneself as including the entirety of right ideas has much to do with the discernment of one's true Being—its oneness and wholeness—therefore the real sense or practical spiritual fact of one's enduring, unchanging health.

Mortal Mind Myth

The tendency to materialize spiritual facts is the product of that which Christian Science calls mortal mind. "That which neither exists in Science nor can be recognized by the spiritual sense" is the textbook's disposal of mortal mind (p. 592), which appears to interfere with the logical unfoldment of real existence. While the term "divine Mind" refers to the actual and existent, the term "mortal mind" refers to "nothing claiming to be something" (ibid., p. 591). Then, all that there is to mortal mind is the term, and the term is a solecism at that! Its claim is a claim of sheer negation. Its supposed activity has been designated in Christian Science as animal magnetism or hypnotism.

Animal magnetism or hypnotism attempts to operate through thought transference. Thought transference postulates the belief in two or more minds. In order to counteract animal magnetism, the first thing to be done is to refrain from believing that one has a mortal or human mind. A human mind implies mental manipulation. The recognition in Christian Science that one's true selfhood is the expression of the one infinite, all-inclusive divine Mind, is the basic understanding and declaration for proving the nothingness of animal magnetism. The one divine Mind need not be transferred. Its infinite perfection, power, and permanence are already ever present. This has to be acknowledged by way of identifying oneself with this Mind as the idea of Mind. Notwithstanding the claim that it is personal according to human appearance, all that is truly good is the divine good which constitutes the one and only man, "the full representation of Mind" (ibid., p. 591). Whatever seems objectionable, and according to human appearance as vested in oneself or in others, is no person, no thing at all. It is nothing.

Fear Analyzed

Whenever a suggestion of fear claims to whisper or scream that it is your experience, remind yourself of the great liberating fact that the threats of fear are never directed against your real and only self. They are directed against an erroneous, mortal, personal concept of man. If you have unthinkingly identified yourself with that erroneous concept, believing that it was you, you have sovereign divine power to annul this wrong identification. Moreover, you have scientific ability to forestall a false suggestion, in case it attempts to insinuate a wrong identification. Fear is so objectionable because, by giving in to it, you identify yourself with the very thing of which you are afraid. Hence, Job's well-known saying, "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me."

Of course, that which presents itself as a fearful outward condition—suggesting that it includes and engulfs you—is nothing but a false, spurious, baseless, substanceless, lawless, powerless, mindless dream-picture. It can only assert its supposed influence by claiming that it includes you. In accepting this suggestion, you would lose the dominion divinely bestowed upon you as divine idea. By permitting your mentality to be encompassed by a mortal concept of existence, you would have first to think about yourself as a person. Know, therefore, that this is all wrong. Know that you have the ability, through the understanding of Christian Science, to exclude this falsity, or, better still, to preclude it on the basis of its nothingness. All there is to man is all-inclusive infinite Mind manifesting itself. Outside of Mind, no reality exists. Evil claims to be now and here, but it always is nowhere.

The mortal sense of existence, being merely a suggested absence of divine good, the consequent belief in the reality of evil is continually scourged by fear in different disguises. Sometimes it has been the fear that the world would come to an end. Particularly around the year 1000 A. D. this suggestion prevailed. A mistaken sense of millennium had the Christian world in jitters. All earthly existence was expected to end. People sold, gave away, and squandered their possessions.

Everything being mental, the millennium is a state of consciousness wherein there is no more identification with any form of error, and wherein there is complete identification with the divine—absolute scientific existence. The millennium, contrary to its name, has really no connection with time. It is the understanding of Truth, divine Love; the "kingdom of heaven" which Christ Jesus proclaimed "is within you." It is always now and here for those who know enough to realize it. And, by its very nature, real existence has to be eternal. It has nothing inside of itself that could stop it, and there is nothing outside of it.

At other periods of human history fear seemed to prevail in the form of certain diseases, such as plague and smallpox. It appeared to overwhelm vast sections of mankind with disastrous results. Nowadays, the same mortal fear has assumed a different disguise, far from unfamiliar to mankind but more gruesome and destructive than ever. War is the name of this senseless belief. It not only claims to take a heavy toll of human life and property, but also threatens to wipe out civilization with its rightful human liberties laboriously won in previous centuries.

Mass Hypnotism Exposed

Hypnotism of the masses seems to be the medium through which certain nations are made the tool for conquering and subjugating other nations. Speech, writing, radio are marshaled to impress these masses with special slogans repeated *ad nauseam*. Hereby, freedom of thought is impaired and many become victims, surrendering their mental independence and liberty.

One of the methods used by those who believe in this mesmeric influence is propaganda. It may be remarked as an interesting instance of her prophetic and intuitive wisdom, that Mrs. Eddy stayed away from the use of propaganda altogether. The word "propaganda" is mentioned only once in all of her published writings. The sentence in which this word occurs is worth while quoting: "To demonstrate Science and its pure monotheism—one God, one Christ, no idolatry, no human propaganda—it is essential to understand the spiritual idea" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 303).

One misunderstands grossly the spiritual idea by thinking of oneself as a human person realizing the truth among millions of other persons. One has hereby opened his mentality for propaganda and its mass hypnotism. It is evident that a merely human method for obliterating the belief of mass hypnotism is insufficient from the start. The only thing it can do is to offer a countersuggestion. Naturally, that is not a lasting and dependable remedy. It does not eradicate the false claim.

Science Protective and Preventive

The scientific way of eradication—on the basis of evil's nothingness—has been explained by Mrs. Eddy in the following statement (No and Yes, p. 36): "The human Jesus had a resort to his higher self and relation to the Father, and there could find rest from unreal trials in the conscious reality and royalty of his being,—holding the mortal as unreal, and the divine as real." On the same page is further explained how "this retreat from material to spiritual selfhood" enabled the Master to triumph over every form of evil, death included.

The understanding that one's true selfhood is divine idea, here and now, instead of dwelling in the attitude of trying and hoping to realize this fact in the future, makes Christian Science operative as the mighty preventive of everything ungodlike. One sees that the divine consciousness, which seemed formerly to be a spiritual retreat in which a human sense of self found shelter, is really one's direct, spiritual, and only selfhood or existence. "Existence, separate from divinity, Science explains as impossible" (Science and Health, p. 522).

In this way of thinking, false suggestions are prevented from asserting themselves as one's experience. The writer of the epistle to the Hebrews declared that Jesus was in all points tempted, yet without sin. Does not this mean that although mortal mind suggestions came to Jesus as to others, his immediate detection of such suggestions as being neither his body nor his thoughts prevented them from having any physical or moral effect? His spiritual integrity remained intact.

Church the Consciousness of Truth and Love

Spiritual integrity makes it possible to understand more clearly the mental nature of all existence. Thus it is discerned that church primarily is a spiritual idea, although humanly seen as a material building and organization. When Peter recognized Christ Jesus' real nature, by declaring that he was "the Christ, the Son [consciousness] of the living God," the Master inferred that this right idea which Peter had voiced was the Rock, or spiritual foundation, whereon Jesus would build his church (see Matthew 16:16-18).

Mrs. Eddy defines "Church" in Science and Health (p. 583) as "the structure of Truth and Love; whatever rests upon and proceeds from divine Principle." This structure evidently is the Rock of which the Master spoke, and for that reason we can elucidate our spiritual sense of church by thinking of it as the consciousness of Truth and Love. This consciousness has necessarily to rest upon and to proceed from divine Principle. And why is this so? Because it is not human thought groping up to God.

When thought begins to proceed naturally from divine, universal Principle, Love, it becomes possible to recognize that the whole array of mortal mind pictures—from a miserable, fearful person to the agony of nations in a deadly struggle—is the most preposterous dream ever dreamt. Indeed, all there is to it is a gigantic illusion staged by the father of all frauds—the devil, alias mortal mind.

The way to help the world and what claims to be one's human self is to stay out of the human, mortal, deceptive dream by living church in all its spontaneous power and loving tenderness. Refuse to think of this as arduous or time-requiring. The joy and Science of real Being is ever present. It is here and now for your instant acknowledgment and fruition. It means the satisfaction of spiritual inclusion — including not only those right ideas about which the material body, the person, and his personal relationships and conditions are the finite concept, but also those right ideas about which the nations and races of the world and their relationships are the mortal misconception.

The Movement's Universal Scope

The understanding and consequent embodying of the blessedness of universal Love constitutes a vital part of one's qualifications for membership in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and in one of its numerous branch churches or societies throughout the world. With such a well-prepared and well-equipped membership, the Christian Science movement is bound to fulfill its mission. This mission is nobly set forth in the second paragraph *sub voce* "Church," on page 583 of Science and Health. The spiritual attitude and altitude of thought on the part of the Christian Scientist is surely "elevating the race, rousing the dormant understanding from material beliefs to the apprehension of spiritual ideas and the demonstration of divine Science," however formidable mortal mind's opposition may assume to be. The mission of the church, and that means, of course, the mission of its members, consists in furthering this true understanding. It means the acknowledgment that all of the good qualities shown forth by nations and races are, in their real nature, divine, imperishable, right ideas, included in man, who "reflects all whereby we can know God" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 79).

The United States of America has a specific task to fulfill in the regeneration of the world, which is inevitable as a result of the spiritual activity in Christian Science. Everything being mental, the United States of America is not just a territory occupied by millions of people. It is really a state of consciousness, and thereby a power. The fact that Christian Science was discovered here cannot be too strongly emphasized. It has a deep meaning which the world at large will better understand in the measure that Christian Scientists comprehend more fully their divine status.

The mission of Christian Science is not restricted. That is to say, its mission is not only for the healing of personal instances of disease or sin. "Christ's Christianity," the textbook declares (p. 271), "is the chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages, maintaining its obvious correspondence with the Scriptures and uniting all periods in the design of God."

Freedom Spiritual

It was in the United States of America that truth first found enough receptivity and expression to announce real freedom. Freedom is not primarily political, but a spiritual mode of life. Man divinely self-governed shows forth true freedom. Organized evil can never obliterate man's individually self-governed destiny. Our work is to maintain this fact of individual self-government, and to be alertly aware that this is an essential element for the welfare of the human race.

The one and only way to help the human race is to help the human yield to the divine. Christian Science encourages humanity to do this. Christian Science shows that there need not be any hesitation in this yielding to real existence, and no fear that something of value will be lost in so doing. Science and Health assures us (p. 302), "It is impossible that man should lose aught that is real, when God is all and eternally his." The human is not a precious and necessary entity of its own. There is nothing to it but a finite, imperfect, temporal, perverted sense of the divine. Whatever seems to be humanly commendable, desirable, enjoyable, and right, is not human but the divine appearing, however faintly, in spite of the human, not through the human. The possession and enjoyment of the divine itself, as a result of being identified with it, is undoubtedly far more thrilling, practical, and worth while.

Existence as it divinely, actually, is, constitutes the most radiant, satisfying, and happifying experience one could ever have or be. When, in place of false belief—always considering itself as a person—the understanding of real, scientific existence appears, a mistaken, mesmeric belief will readily give itself up. Being but a materially mental belief, all that has to occur is a change of mentality, of concept. In this growth of understanding, it should become also possible for that which we have been calling nations to show forth this change of concept.

Mind's manifestation of itself as man—the compound idea including the universe of right ideas—is a universal thought activity, never localized, limited, dormant. It is dynamic, infinite, all-inclusive. When thought is poised as infinite consciousness, there is nothing too far-distant, too difficult, too world-wide to come within the limitless scope of this spiritual realization.

Summary

In summarizing this lecture on Christian Science as the Science of Existence, the following may give a general idea of its trend of thought:

In conformity with the Bible, the oneness and allness of God is accepted in Christian Science as the fundamental truth of existence, and thereby the nature of everything that really, scientifically exists. Mrs. Eddy's spirituality made her perceive that allness necessitates infinite self-perpetuity and therefore cannot contain an element contrary to its own infinity and eternality. Thus the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science discerned the entire goodness of God. Divine allness being basic and true, whatever appears as contrary to God's nature—presented by material sense testimony—must be classified as baseless and false.

God being All and thereby constituting all reality, the divine status of man is to be found, exclusively, as the knowledge or idea of God. The striking but unavoidable conclusion reached at this point is that man and real existence are virtually identical. In this understanding are infinite possibilities for redemption, health, prosperity, happiness. It enables one to be freed from everything, every belief unlike God or supreme good.

Divine power becomes available in the Christian Science treatment — the affirmation of Truth and the denial of error. It is divine activity, having nothing to do with human will power or suggestion. Christ Jesus was the great Exemplar of this divine activity, which is the eternal, ever-present Christ. His works, far from being miracles, were an exemplification of divine power. Nowadays these works of healing and redemption abound in the lives of Christian Scientists. Scientifically regarded, they are not human or material. They are the fuller appearance of that which man already divinely is as real existence.

Human or mortal mind is the collective name used in Christian Science for beliefs—for whatever has no divine or substantial existence. Since the one and only Mind is divine, human or mortal mind is a nonentity, a deception, a negation. The supposed activity of mortal mind is defined as animal magnetism or hypnotism, rampant in a material sense of existence. It assumes nowadays the disguise of aggressive nationalism, using mass hypnotism as one of its main weapons in subduing nations. The only system actually able to deal successfully with the "murderer from the beginning" is Christian Science. Countersuggestion and mere religious faith can never accomplish it, since they both accept the reality of evil and the plurality of man.

As the cradle of Christian Science, the United States of America has an important part in the work of world regeneration. This country stands for the furtherance and protection of true freedom, exemplified by man divinely self-governed. The mission of Christian Science and the mission of the United States of America concur in this enlightened purpose.

Existence Is Science

By fundamentally living this Science of Existence, the Christian Scientist is experiencing his divine selfhood—existence as it really is. Hereby he is benefiting humanity by spiritually expressing in everyday life the beauty of existence, its liberty, nobility, joy; its bounty, blessedness, and progressive unfoldment. As the Christian Science textbook (p. 427) so lucidly informs us, "The belief that existence is contingent on matter must be met and mastered by Science, before Life can be understood and harmony obtained." Thus, we are evermore vividly aware that our existence is Science, a divinely loving power and logical activity. We are privileged to go forth and live this Science of Existence, which has no other purpose than to bless.

The Home Forum

The Blue Kafana

WINTER NIGHTS fall quickly among the Bosnian hills. The Hodja had not long finished his wavering call to prayer from the nearest minaret when the dusk darkened, the stars came out frostily, and even the dogs ceased barking, as a long silence fell on the town. We finished our supper and looked around for some distraction. The Colonel pulled the curtain aside from the window. "It's a fine night, although cold," he said, "and there's no wind. Let us take our coffee at the Blue Kafana, to pass the time."

We pulled fur caps over our ears and walked, with footsteps hushed in snow, up the main street with its modern shop-fronts, toward the Turkish section of the town. Here high white plaster walls enclosed us, and branches creaked gently in the decayed gardens behind them. Sometimes a house, built up against the wall, showed still the lattice windows of the women's quarter, and the moon glancing across the carved woodwork turned it black as iron in contrast to the dazzling plaster beneath

* * *

The town ended abruptly with the last of these gardens. The stars outlined the Bosnian hills, and glittered in the falling stream which dashed over an outcrop of rock, making a deep pool at the bottom of the gorge. By day one could see how the minerals in the water turned the pool indigo blue, but now it seemed a bottomless black mirror. Our footsteps clacked across the wooden bridge which spanned it, leading toward the ramshackle *kafana* that Mustapha the Turk had built here.

A little haunting tune pierced the ice-cold air outside as we opened the door and went in. Mustapha's nephew was scraping on his violin, playing a tune which chased its own tail, oriental-fashion, like the reiterated call of a bird. The atmosphere was warm and stuffy, and the place was full. Over by the window the Orthodox priest sat with the new Serb schoolmaster, and the lamp swinging from the roof caught the deep amethyst lights of the jewels in the cross on his chest. He nodded to the Colonel who, being himself a Serb, was also of his faith. The other tables were occupied mostly by Turks.

* * *

Mustapha himself brought our refreshments. The cups were small thimbles of china set in copper to protect the fingers from being burnt; and beside each cup there was a square of Turkish Delight speared through with a toothpick. The violin playing dropped into silence. A shepherd from the hills, sitting by himself, suddenly produced from under his sheepskin coat a small *gusla*, the national instrument of the hill people; and plucking its strings, he began to sing to himself in Serb, gently in monotone, rocking backwards and forwards as he sang.

"Here, under this humble roof, you find the true spirit of Yugoslavia," said the Colonel gazing about him. "Look at the Croat farmer, the Bosnian shepherd, the Serb schoolmaster enjoying their leisure, along with the old-fashioned Turk who is allowed to cling to ancient customs and garb no longer seen in Turkey itself. Tolerance, that is the virtue which first drew us together. But it will take something harder, more searing, to weld us finally into one."

"What is that?" I bit into my sweetmeat, watching two chess-players, who wore the fez forbidden today in Turkey proper. They never spoke, but made their moves, separated by interminable pauses, under a fiercely colored picture of King Alexander.

"Oppression." A shade fell across the Colonel's face. "Oppression from outside." He went on. "In the old days we oppressed each other, but that is far past. Woe to any outside nation who seeks to interfere with us, now that we are one at last!"

* * *

As though his words froze the humid air, a cold gust blew suddenly through the room. But it was only the door opening to admit a party of newcomers. They entered a little noisily, chattering French together, Akim Beg, the rich Turkish landowner, with his wife who managed to look smart and coquettish in spite of the furs enwrapping her, and their daughter Chérie, whose real name was Fatima and who had been at school in Paris. They made straight for the table reserved for them, glancing around to see if anyone was worthy of their notice, bowing to the Colonel and bestowing a somewhat condescending smile upon the Croat farmer, who had bought his land from Akim after the last war.

"Now see," the Colonel said with a smile, "how strong a thing provincial prejudice can be, compared with our governmental tolerance! Akim here is a good man and a clever man, but he has westernized his family too quickly for these parts. One may hold what political opinions one likes, but one should dress and behave as one's grandparents did, all the same. Small-town conventions are the same all over the world!"

* * *

He spoke in English, knowing the newcomers did not understand that language. Indeed it seemed as though Akim had brought in some of the snow with him, for the social atmosphere about us grew appreciably colder. Perhaps in an attempt to warm it up, Mustapha's nephew began to play on his violin again, the same sad little air, or perhaps another; for all Turkish tunes sound much the same to the occidental ear.

"How I am weary of that old music!" Chérie exclaimed. "If Mustapha, now, would only buy a victrola, we could dance to the new American tunes!" She smoothed the lipstick on her mouth with an exploring forefinger, oblivious to the fact that they struck a jarring note themselves in the music of the room. Madame Akim pushed the small eye-veil back on her smart turbaned hat (the little square of black net which did chic apology for a *yashmak*) and sipped her coffee in a bored manner, no doubt regretting the cafés of Belgrade.

* * *

The Colonel motioned Mustapha over, and paid the bill. Two cents for each cup of coffee, two cents for each nutty sweetmeat; low prices which made for the true democracy found within the Blue Kafana. And we went out into the starry night again, back toward the little town.

ELIZABETH KYLE

Man's Simplest Form Of Expression

A LEGEND IS something which nobody has written, and everybody has written, and which anybody is at liberty to rewrite. It may be altered, it may be viewed from any angle, it may assume what dress the author pleases, yet it remains essentially the same because it is attached to the very fibres of the heart of man. Civilization is the study of man about himself, his powers, limitations, and endurances; it is the slowly acquired knowledge of how he can best exist in company with his fellows on the planet called Earth. As man learns, he becomes conscious, first of an immense curiosity, and then of a measure of understanding, and immediately after, of a desire to express both; and the simplest form of expression is by means of the tale or (hateful word!) allegory. Hence legends; they are bits of fact, or guesses at fact, pressed into the form of a story and flung out into the world as markers of how much ground has been travelled. . . . Man is a strangely alike animal, as the prevalence of certain legends among a wide variety of peoples abundantly proves. . . . A poet is the most contradictory creature imaginable, he respects nothing and reveres everything, but what he loves he makes his own. And this then is just the touchstone of the true legend: it can be made over in any image, but always remains itself.—From "Legends," by AMY LOWELL. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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PORTRAIT OF JEAN BELLOWS: *A Lithograph by George W. Bellows*

BOTH AS PAINTER and lithographer, George W. Bellows was an artist of the first rank during his comparatively brief but very productive career. He was one of a group of energetic and fearless Americans who promoted native art and who proved through their pictures that there was abundant subject matter in this land worthy of the attention of artists. Bellows painted domestic scenes; he painted street scenes in New York; he portrayed athletic contests and amusements and the life of average people. He worked with vigor and conviction and his pictures remain vivid records of life in a democracy. It was not a dispassionate record that Bellows made, for his own excited responsiveness to life in New York animated his brush and crayon.

George Bellows made nearly 200 prints. Among them are portraits of the charming members of his family who often served him as models. Because he found in his own home the tranquillity that was lacking in the boisterousness of city streets and public entertainments, George Bellows could reveal two sides of American life: the disturbed and turbulent, on the one hand, the peaceful and idealistic on the other.

D. A.

Nova Scotian Interior

NOW THAT THE ROOM was empty he was forced to admit that it fascinated him. The Wain house represented an aspect of Nova Scotia he had formerly seen only from the outside, for he had been born in a farmhouse in Cape Breton. The people in his district were plain and rugged, and they compensated for their poverty by pride and the hope of emigration; and because few of their ancestors from the Highlands had owned property of any sort, few of them had any sense of it. Murray's eyes wandered from the map of Jamaica to the rest of the room. The tables were heavy mahogany and the curtains the color of ox-blood; there were four models of sailing ships, all reproductions of famous Nova Scotiamen which had once been laded at the Wain wharf. It did not seem to Murray a gracious room, yet there was something proper and fitting about it, and it had dignity. There were no late-Victorian frills. At this moment in its silence he could hear the rhythmic pulsating of the fog-signals coming in from the harbor which had given this old house its reason for life. . . .

A cold draft of air crawled along the floor from the open door and with it came the louder sound of the bells ringing in the harbor. The creeping noises of this old town never ceased; for as long as she remained the terminus of the longest railway in the world, her back to the continent and her face to the Old Country, she would lie here in all weathers unchangeably the same, and her bells would ring in the darkness. —From "Barometer Rising," by HUGH MACLENNAN. (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce.)

A School Coat for Daisy

"WHAT ABOUT SIS goin' to school?" Nona asked.

"She can catch the bus down at the big road," Sam said. "If it ain't rainin, she might as well, I reckon. Tell me them teachers make em dry out good when they get there."

"She ain't got any coat with any warmth to it," Nona said, staring expressionlessly at the fact.

Sam stopped eating his bread and thought into the fire. That the kids be educated, by which he meant get through public school, was a sort of automatic vow of his so actual that he'd never had to take it. Real literacy was a mysterious realm in which his betters lived and into which he was going to maneuver his children. The fact that he could do this for them if he tried enough had always seemed astonishing and uncannily wonderful to him.

"She's got to be coated and sent," Sam said.

Nobody said anything. . . . A coat is decidedly something you cannot wish into existence.

"It's a long time till the bus runs," Sam said, and got out his knife and whetted it on his shoe. "Bring me that best blanket off Granny's bed." . . .

Sam stood up and got it. And in the getting, there was a thing that subdued the old woman, that hammered her into silence.

"Thread me a needle," Sam told Nona. Then to Daisy he said, "Come ere, Sugar."

She came and he measured her arms. Next he cut a long strip from the blanket that, when folded over, fitted around them. Then he cut the long strip in two and told Nona to sew the two strips into sleeves.

"They're too long," she said.

"There's goin to be cuffs," Sam said, and wrapped the blanket around Daisy's body, saw how much was needed, and cut it off. Next he cut armholes, and just above them cut out triangular patches pointing to them, and when she stuck her arms through the holes and he held the tips of the absent triangles together, there were shoulders to the thing. When these shoulder seams had been sewed, he cut a band to fit around her neck and folded it double and sewed this on so that it would protect her throat. It stood up straight and trim, like the collar on a soldier's dress coat. Finally he cut a shield-shaped patch for a pocket, and took the five brass buttons off his jumper.

"Sew these on," he told Nona.

Then at the right length they made a hem on this object that had been a blue blanket, and it looked so good Sam kissed Nona.

When Daisy had put on and buttoned her coat and had her bread wrapped up and her books under her arm, all the rest of the family walked around her silently, looking, being gratified by the fact that the new garment really looked like a coat. Somehow all the firmness of Sam's intention had registered itself in the finished product so that it was not doubtful or in any respect accidental. It was exactly what had not existed an hour and a half earlier: an integrated, self-confident coat.

Sam picked up his ax and set Daisy on his shoulder and started down the road, knowing he had done a thing that worked and that there was still half of the blanket longways, for Granny to cover up with.—From "Hold Autumn in Your Hand," by GEORGE SESSIONS PERRY. (New York: Viking.)

"The day breaketh"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLICAL STORY of Jacob's struggle, his spiritual victory at Peniel, and his reconciliation with his brother are very helpful to those wrestling with a sense of guilt or injustice. After an absence of many years Jacob was returning with his family, servants, and possessions to his native land, whence he had fled from the wrath of his brother, Esau. He had stolen the birthright and defrauded Esau of their father's blessing, thus obtaining certain rights of inheritance which should have been accorded the elder son. As he neared the scene of his duplicity, he sent a conciliatory message to Esau, and was told that his brother was coming to meet him with four hundred men.

Jacob was exceedingly fearful and spent the night in mental wrestling. He besought God (Genesis 32:11), "Deliver me, I pray thee, from the hand of my brother, from the hand of Esau: for I fear him, lest he will come and smite me, and the mother with the children." The account states that "Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day" (32:24). He was striving with his own false sense of existence, when an angel came and awakened him to a perception of spiritual reality. During this struggle, when the revelation of spiritual being was dawning upon his consciousness, Jacob must have glimpsed something of the truth which, later on, Christ Jesus taught on the hills of Galilee.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 308), explains this account of Jacob's experience thus: "Jacob was *alone*, wrestling with error,—struggling with a mortal sense of life, substance, and intelligence as existent in matter with its false pleasures and pains,—when an angel, a message from Truth and Love, appeared to him and smote the sinew, or strength, of his error, till he saw its unreality; and Truth, being thereby understood, gave him spiritual strength in this Peniel of divine Science. Then said the spiritual evangel: 'Let me go, for the day breaketh;' that is, the light of Truth and Love dawns upon thee. But the patriarch, perceiving his error and his need of help, did not loosen his hold upon this glorious light until his nature was transformed."

Fear of another's wrath has distressed many a person throughout the ages. Students of Christian Science are making practical use of the foregoing explanation of a spiritually mental victory over fear by correcting the belief that one can be robbed of his true birthright and blessing by an evil power, and steadfastly entertaining the angel thoughts which God imparts, until "the day breaketh" and the facts of spiritual creation dawn upon thought and manifest themselves in harmony.

What are these spiritual facts? The Bible teaches that "God is love" (I John 4:8), and that man is made in His image. It follows, then, that man must be loving and remain forever under the law of Love. The Bible teaches that God is Spirit; therefore creation must be spiritual, consisting of spiritual ideas. When one who is struggling with a sense of injustice realizes these spiritual facts, he will understand that his real inheritance is that of spiritual ideas, which God, divine Mind, is constantly imparting, and which all may utilize. In Love's spiritual kingdom, robbery and loss are impossible; hence no cause for envy, injustice, duplicity, greed, resentment, or revenge exists.

In his willingness to make amends for his duplicity, Jacob called himself his brother's servant and sent a generous present to Esau. This attitude of thought enabled him to entertain the angel of God's presence and learn a lesson in humility. Whether one is the transgressor or the wronged, an understanding that Spirit is substance, as Christian Science teaches, will, when properly applied to the problem, bring about a sweet sense of brotherly love, generosity, and good fellowship.

The result of Jacob's new concept of God changed his nature and the attitude of Esau toward him. Jacob had "seen God face to face," and in consequence he could say to Esau when they met and kissed as brothers (Genesis 33:10, 11): "I have seen thy face, as though I had seen the face of God, and thou wast pleased with me. Take, I pray thee, my blessing that is brought to thee; because God hath dealt graciously with me." Oh, that all men may see one another in the light of spiritual understanding, face to face with divine Love!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

"Se revarsă zorile"

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

ISTORIA SCRIPTURILOR despre lupta lui Iacov, izbânda sa spirituală la Peniel, și împăcarea sa cu fratele său, sunt foarte utile pentru cei ce combat un sentiment de vinovăție sau nedreptate. După o absență de mulți ani Iacov se întorcea cu familia sa, servitori și bunuri, în țara sa natală, de unde fugise de furia fratelui său Esau. El furase dreptul de prim-născut și păgubise pe Esau de binecuvântarea tatălui lor, obținând astfel anumite drepturi de moștenire, cari ar fi trebuit să revină fiului cel mai în vârstă. Pe când se apropia de locul duplicității sale, el a trimis o solie împăciuitoare lui Esau, și a fost informat că fratele său vine să-l întâlnească împreună cu patru sute de oameni.

Iacov era extrem de înfricoșat și petrecu noaptea în frământări mintale. El s'a rugat fierbinte lui Dumnezeu (Geneza 32:11), "Izbăvește-mă, Te rog, din mâna fratelui meu, din mâna lui Esau! Căci mă tem de el, ca să nu vină să mă lovească, pe mine, pe mamă și pe copii." Povestirea spune că "Iacov însă a rămas singur. Atunci un om s'a luptat cu el până în revărsatul zorilor" (32:24). El se lupta cu propriul său simț fals despre existență, când sosi un înger și deșteptă în mintea lui perceperea realității spirituale. În cursul acestei lupte, când revelația ființei spirituale răsărea în conștiința sa, Iacov trebue să fi zărit ceva din adevărul, pe care mai târziu, Hristos Isus l'a propovăduit pe dealurile Galileei.

Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea și Fondatoarea Științei Creștine, în "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor, p. 308), explică această istorisire a celor întâmplate lui Iacov astfel: "Iacov era *singur*, combătând greșala,—luptându-se cu un simț muritor despre viață, substanță și inteligență ca existente în materie cu plăcerile și durerile ei false,—când i-a apărut un înger, o veste de la Adevăr și Iubire, care a nimicit nervul sau puterea greșelei sale, până când i-a văzut nerealitatea; iar Adevărul fiind prin aceasta înțeles, i-a dat forță spirituală în acest Peniel al Științei divine. Vestitorul spiritual a spus atunci: 'Lasă-mă să plec căci se revarsă zorile;' adică, lumina Adevărului și Iubirei răsare asupra ta. Dar patriarhul dându-și seamă de greșala sa și de nevoia de ajutor, nu s'a despărțit de această lumină strălucitoare, până când natura i-a fost transformată."

Frică de mânia altuia a nenorocit multe persoane în decursul vremurilor. Cercetătorii Științei Creștine întrebuințează în mod practic explicația de mai sus a unei victorii spirituale mintale asupra fricei, corectând crezarea că cineva poate fi jefuit de adevăratul său drept de moștenire și binecuvântare de către o putere răufăcătoare, și întreținând continuu gândurile îngerești pe cari Dumnezeu le transmite, până "se revarsă zorile" și faptele creațiunei spirituale răsar în cugetare și se manifestă în armonie.

Cari sunt faptele spirituale? Biblia învață că "Dumnezeu este dragoste" (I Ioan 4:8), și că omul este făcut după chipul Său. Urmează atunci că omul trebue să fie iubitor și că trebue să rămână întotdeauna sub legea Iubirei. Biblia învață că Dumnezeu este Spirit; de aceia creațiunea sa trebue să fie spirituală, compusă din idei spirituale. Când cineva care se luptă cu un sentiment de nedreptate își dă seamă de aceste fapte spirituale, el va înțelege că adevărata sa moștenire este aceia a ideilor spirituale, pe cari Dumnezeu, Minte divină, le transmite necontenit și pe cari toți pot să le utilizeze. În împărăția spirituală a Iubirei, jefuire și pagubă sunt imposibile; deci nu există nici un motiv pentru invidie, nedreptate, duplicitate, lăcomie, resentiment sau răsbunare.

În dorința sa de a se pocăi pentru duplicitatea sa, Iacov s'a numit servitorul fratelui său și a trimis un dar generos lui Esau. Această atitudine în cugetarea sa l'a pus în stare să găzduiască pe îngerul prezenții lui Dumnezeu și să învețe o lecție de umilire. Fie că cineva este cel ce păcătuește sau cel nedreptățit, o înțelegere că Spiritul este substanță, după cum învață Știința Creștină, va produce un dulce sentiment de iubire frățească, generozitate și camaraderie, dacă este bine aplicată problemei.

Drept rezultat a nouei concepțiuni a lui Iacov despre Dumnezeu, natura sa și atitudinea lui Esau față de dânsul au fost schimbate. Iacov văzuse "pe Dumnezeu față în față" și drept urmare a putut spune lui Esau când s'au întâlnit și s'au sărutat ca frații (Geneza 33:10, 11): "M'am uitat la fața ta cum se uită cineva la fața lui Dumnezeu, și tu m'ai privit cu bunăvoință. Primește deci darul meu, care ți-a fost adus, fiindcă Dumnezeu m'a umplut de bunătăți." Fie, ca toți oamenii să se privească unul pe altul în lumina înțelegerii spirituale, față în față cu Iubirea divină!

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Fog

Strange night! The near-by voice sounds far,
The far-off hoot of river boats comes clear,
And all the while, invisibly, wet empty boughs
Drip crystal dissonance in this wet silky atmosphere.

Pale arc lights bloom like giant blue-white flowers,
Misted, diaphanous, as vague as flowers in dreams,
And on the wrought-iron fence, on each brown leaf of hedge,
Each twig, a beaded lace of moisture gleams.

Strange dark, filled with unseen elusive footsteps
And muffled sounds, as sounds heard in a hollow well;
And stranger, at once near and far, but claiming all
Comes the deep vibrant clangor of a steeple bell.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Song for Little Girls

This is a song for little girls
down in the new grass, down in the meadow,
who fashion dandelion curls
under the drifting cloud's blue shadow—

little girls who gather gold,
making a face at the bitter-curling
pale green stem, and sunny-bold,
put young magic in their twirling.

This is a song for little girls
swishing in new grass, stained and merry,
wearing dandelion curls—
ladies haughty—and smudged—oh, very!

FRANCES FROST

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HEALTH
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Intimate Message: Washington

WAAC, Something New in the Army ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

If you're thinking of enlisting in the WAACS—the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps which the War Department is asking Congress to establish—don't be looking for glamour or military glory.

WAACS will wear uniforms and live at Army camps—yes—but they will also do plenty of hard work and be subject to the "Articles of War," or military discipline.

There will be no generals—"at least, in name"—Lieut. Col. Ira Swift, General Staff Corps, explained to the House Military Affairs Committee.

Uniforms will be secondary. "We haven't got around to them yet," Colonel Swift said.

Stripped of frills, the WAACS will offer good, steady jobs to qualified women who are willing to enlist for the duration. Pay will start at $21 a month, over and above room, board and uniform. Both single and married women will be eligible for the corps, though there is no assurance that the wife of a soldier would be able to work at the camp where her husband is stationed.

The WAACS don't expect to take untrained people either. If you haven't a profession in one of the fields to be covered by the WAACS, don't bother to apply. The WAACS will need telephone operators, stenographers, dieticians, laundresses, hostesses, cafeteria operators, cooks and trained personnel in various office and housekeeping fields. They probably won't need salesladies, machine operators or models.

Age Limits Undecided

Age limits in the WAAC bill written by Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts are from 21 to 45, but the range may be widened from 18 to 65 before the bill finally goes through.

The Army stresses that the WAACS would not be part of the Army, but only an auxiliary. While they would be subjected to Army discipline, they would not be used in combatant service and would not be subject to court martial. The greatest penalty for disobedience of Army regulations would be "discharge without honor."

Why have women in the military service at all, when the Army frankly admits that there is no scarcity of man power in this country?

Women should be highly complimented at the Army's answer. It says there are certain jobs women can do better than men. Operating telephones is one.

The Signal Corps already has hundreds of telephone operators working as volunteers in its airplane intercepting network. But as long as they aren't paid, duties at home or on other jobs often interfere, leaving a weak link in the alarm system.

"If Molly Jones calls us up at 3 o'clock and tells us she can't get to her post at 4, there's nothing we can do about it," Colonel Swift said. But if Molly Jones were drawing pay for her job and was subject to Army rules, that job would come before all others. An air raid warning system is like a chain, as strong as its weakest link.

Out of approximately 12,000 women to be initially enlisted in the WAACS, about 9,700 would be telephone operators and other communications experts needed to relay reports of the approach of enemy planes.

Voluntary Enlistment

Enlistment in the WAACS will probably be entirely voluntary, thoug'. there has been some demand for compulsory service similar to Selective Service for men. The major argument for Selective Service is that those who are taken can be chosen with an eye to preventing disrupting of essential civilian functions.

In the case of women, however, the number to be chosen, though not yet finally determined, will probably be small enough not to make much difference to civilian industries. While a draft of woman power might be a more orderly way of giving the Army what it needs in feminine service, public opinion would probably be against it. Mrs. Roosevelt, you may remember, raised a big storm with her proposals for a year's compulsory service for all young folks, men and women, in a service field.

Who will be "Major" or "Director" for America's first Women's Auxiliary Corps? Mrs. William P. Hobby, Director of the War Department's Women's Interest Section, has been mentioned. What about Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former Minister to Norway, who has both the military bearing and the organizing power requisite? The Director will need to be a woman who understands the problems of working women—for the WAACS will be just that—not a dramatic Amazon contingent.

Oh, yes, there's one more thing potential WAACS ought to be warned about. We'll wager that the nation's pet name for them right off will be "Wackeys."

The Country Speaks: California

A Matter of Camouflage ..... *By Nate White*

A great many persons here on the West Coast think it is time for quick action in camouflaging important sectors of our cities. So far nothing tangible has been done. We think it's a civilian job which could well be planned by Hollywood film technicians, who understand optical illusions if anyone does.

The neighbors in our hilltop section of Berkeley, for instance, find plenty of time to talk about camouflage while we put in our Victory Gardens or cultivate our flower beds. Nothing is more pleasant than a recess leaning on a hoe. Some persons are disturbed about two creamy-bright water tanks on our hill. They glisten in the moonlight like silver dollars. The idea of two such prominent markers being left unshaded doesn't set well with them at all. They have frequently talked about painting them themselves.

Yet these water tanks are a minor thing in the whole picture of Pacific Coast defenses. Much more glaring faults lie exposed to the ground observer. They must stand out quite prominently to the aerial scout.

Storage Tanks Conspicuous

On San Francisco Bay, for instance, there are dozens of aluminum tanks for oil and gasoline storage. This is not disclosing military information. The Japanese know it well, for their ships anchored in the Bay for weeks at a time not so long ago. If they have been efficient at all they must know the location of those tanks, which in the moonlight glisten like pools of water. Shouldn't they be camouflaged?

Some might say a few tanks of oil and gasoline would not concern the Japanese so much. Yet this is not true. We have been told frequently by military authorities that we must do nothing during a blackout to orient enemy fliers. A flicker of a match might do just this, we are told. Yet in a recent blackout the moonlight picked out the glistening aluminum tanks, as well as the water tanks on our hillside, as if searchlights had been turned on them.

A friend, with whom we have conversed only by telephone, reported her concern the other day that new military and naval establishments on the coast are usually always bright or white. It is true. The newest establishments, chiefly concrete, have been painted as bright as possible. They glare in the sun and gleam in the moonlight. So far as we have seen no effort is being made to camouflage them. The question seems a bit absurd, but our telephone friend wondered "If the Army and Navy understood camouflage?"

Unlike England

Certainly the bases seem a far cry from pictures of England's carefully concealed airfields, supply depots and naval stations.

At the San Francosco Museum of Art this month an exhibit of art in camouflage was displayed by students of the California School of Arts and Crafts. The students showed the usual techniques of camouflage, such as covering a ground spot by a net of garlands and concealing guns and cannon in farmhouses and haystacks. They presented a model of an airport, made to represent a field and forest from above, yet ready for daily use.

So the Coast is thinking about camouflage. One problem connected with this phase of warfare seems particularly associated with California. It is the widespread use of white and cream stucco homes. Even in a blackout, California cities cannot be carefully concealed if there is any moonlight. It has been argued that the only way to remedy this would be installation of equipment to "smoke-screen" or "fog-screen" whole cities. Even we hilltop neighbors agree it would be dismal and unpleasant if we had to paint all the pretty little white houses black or a medley of colors, although we might agree to stepped up flower-box gardens on the roofs as a means of camouflage as well as something new in amateur gardening.

To Change the Subject:

No Information, Please ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

A recent newspaper column criticized the American soldier in training for talking too readily. Civilians giving him a lift on the highroad, on his way to or from camp, report that he talks, with no encouragement whatever, about his unit, its movements up to the present and other details it were better not to divulge.

If some of the boys do talk too much they had better stop. No doubt they will, now that the Government has emphasized the need for secrecy. It is no wonder, however, that the American youth volunteers information concerning himself, and, since the Army has become his home and his job, that would include its affairs too. He has probably never known the dignity of privacy, has never learned to keep anything to himself.

Perhaps one big reason is the questionnaires. Day school, evening school, boys' clubs, swimming associations, college, settlement house, employer, and so forth have all required him to turn himself inside out for public inspection so many times he has got the habit of telling everything he knows about himself. The more modern the institution in which he sought membership the more personal questions he had to answer. It seemed there were always pyschological groups waiting to pounce on every bit of evidence that would reveal qualities of, say, "leadership" or "non-leadership." If he had intimated that he merely wanted to follow and not lead, he might never have been admitted at all to the play-ground activity, or ball club, or whatever it was he wished to join at the age of nine.

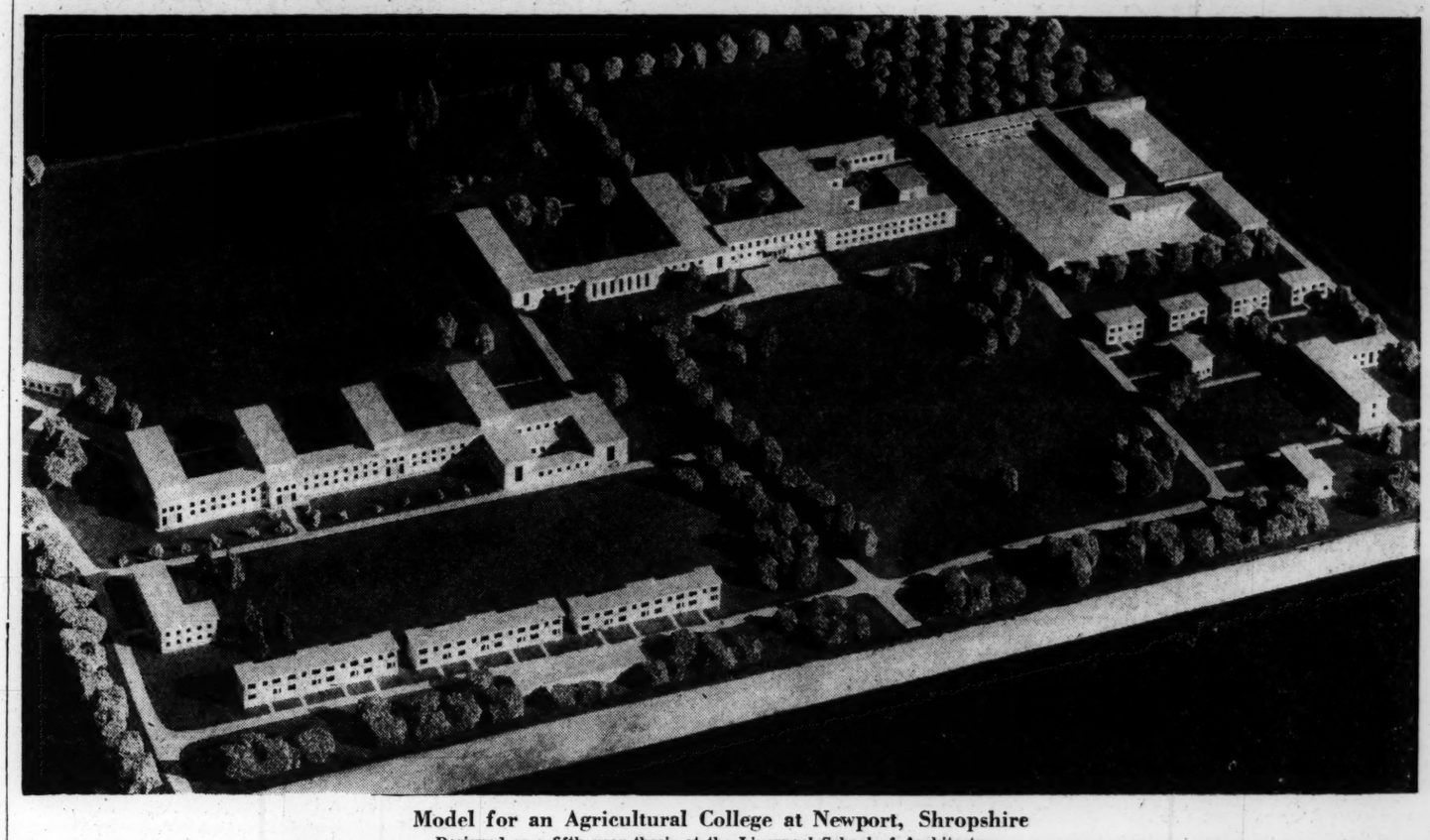
Had he thought school marks, sound character and good health sufficient qualification to apply for a scholarship assisting him to enter college? The questionnaire immediately corrected any such impression. He found he must tell his father's father's nationality; his mother's father's nationality; his religion, the exact number of teeth, the value of the house he lived in, the amount of the mortgage, what children's diseases he had contracted or escaped, and exactly what he was going to be when he grew up.

If, by the time the youth was ready to earn a living, he had arrived at some misty conclusion that the exact date when he had the measles, and the reason for seizing his sister's doll, at the age of eight, and flinging it into an ash barrel, were of equal importance to his knowledge of the achievements of Caesar and Columbus, it should not seem astonishing.

Further probing into personal and family affairs, on the part of a prospective employer, could but increase the confusion and strengthen the feeling that one no longer had a right to personal privacy.

Perhaps more books is one answer. More books in the camps will provide the young soldier with conversational material which does not infringe on his daily tasks, and will help him to keep his business to himself. All hail to the Victory Book Campaign!

Postwar Britain: The Academic World Looks Ahead



Model for an Agricultural College at Newport, Shropshire
Designed as a fifth-year thesis at the Liverpool School of Architecture.

Universities seen playing vital role in practical improvement of British living conditions.

By Harold Hobson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Already Britain is planning the strategy with which it proposes to tackle the postwar problem of reconstruction. The destruction wrought by the German Air Force on great towns and lovely villages is turning its thoughts more and more insistenly to the great work of reconstruction. Increasingly the feeling grows that this reconstruction cannot be left to the haphazard working of natural and economic causes. In the Cabinet, Arthur Greenwood is particularly associated with this aspect of British aspirations, and in the search for disinterested thinkers and workers it is not surprising that attention is becoming more and more closely focused upon the universities.

The contribution the universities can make to the practical amelioration of life in Great Britain has been realized for some time. This realization has developed steadily in urgency ever since the end of the last war. It is especially apparent, perhaps, in the realm of town planning, which is likely to be one of the chief pre-occupations of postwar Britain. Prof. Lionel Budden, Director of the School of Architecture of the University of Liverpool, says that "in the last 25 years municipal authorities have become commissioners of very extensive building and planning schemes. Many of the more important cities have developed large architectural departments to which have been entrusted the carrying out of undertakings sometimes costing millions of pounds." In many cases these undertakings have been originated and executed by staffs drawn from the great universities. For example, D. E. E. Gibson, a former member of the staff of the Liverpool School of Architecture, is now Chief Architect to the City of Coventry, and is responsible for the scheme that has been prepared for the reconstruction of the center of that city.

General Plan

But this reconstruction of individual centers of population, it is clear, must be fitted into some general conception of the future condition of Britain as a whole. The war has brought about enormous movements of population. Not only have the great and vulnerable cities lost many hundreds of thousands of women and children evacuated to safer places, but many industries, and the workers attached to them, have been scattered far and wide as a precaution against enemy bombing. It can by no means be taken for granted that as soon as the war is over these industries will settle down to their prewar locations, or that all the people who have been shifted will at once come back to the site of their old homes. Before it can be decided what sort of homes these should be, Britain has to determine where they will be situated.

This is the question that an important part of the University of Oxford is now engaged in answering.

Many people will remember that a few years ago Lord Nuffield, manufacturer of Morris cars,, startled the academic world by presenting a cheque for £2,000,000 to the medical school of Oxford University. What is not so generally recalled is that Lord Nuffield is also a generous benefactor of the university in entirely different spheres. He gave an immense sum, for example, towards the Bodleian Library; and he also subscribed £100,000 for the foundation of a new college, to be named after himself, Nuffield College.

This college was to be built upon a piece of waste land near the Oxford station; and, unlike any other Oxford college except All Souls, which was founded in 1440, it was to be an entirely post-graduate institution, devoted to the study of economic and social problems.

Building Halted

When war came, a Warden had already been elected. This was Harold Butler, formerly Director of the International Labor Office at Geneva. Mr. Butler was called away from Oxford to become Regional Commissioner at Reading, and the work of the college-to-be was interrupted in other ways. It was found impossible to begin building while hostilities were in progress. Nevertheless, the organization of Nuffield was already in large part completed, and the workers connected with it were anxious to throw themselves into the national war effort. G. D. H. Cole, of University College, therefore, took over the chairmanship of a Social Reconstruction Survey operating under the aegis of Nuffield, bringing to it the valuable personnel he had gathered together while conducting a series of Local Man-Power Surveys in the chief industrial centers of Britain.

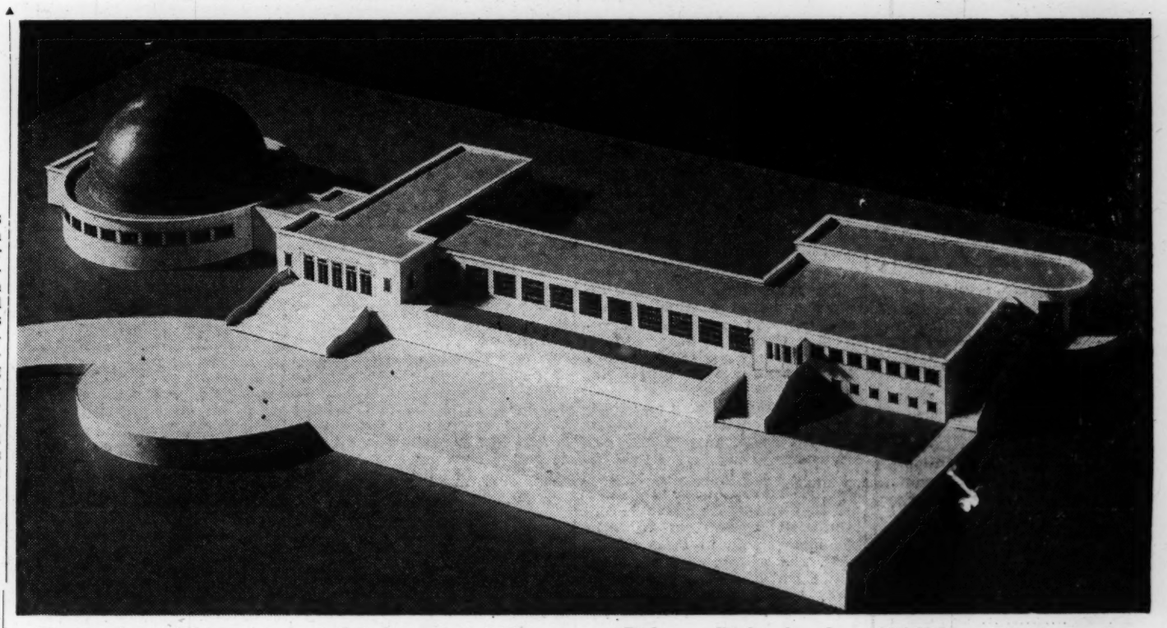
The Survey is being carried out by a team of university teachers of economics and similar subjects. The central directing staff is in Oxford, and they are assisted by collaborators in about 20 key areas. The question they are now working on under Mr. Cole's chairmanship is the future location of industry and the chief centers of population.

It is within the general framework of such an official Government enterprise as this that the university schools of architecture throughout the country are able to do their best work. When it is found out where the people are going to live after the war, designs can be drawn up for the sort of places they are to live in. For dealing in matters of this kind the Liverpool School of Architecture is especially well fitted. It has not allowed its curricula to be in any way interfered with by the war, in spite of the heaviest blitzes, and its standard of attainment remains unimpaired. Its students are now engaged on designing homes and even whole towns and villages, and every plan is drawn up only after careful examination of every economic and geographical and social problem involved in it.

Design Necessary

The huge industrial enterprise of Britain grew up in the Nineteenth Century without any coordinated planning. Only recently has there been any deep recognition of the manifold evils of this system, or rather lack of system. Even today some people may be found who maintain that organized planning is a foe to beauty. They say that beauty is a thing that grows rather than is designed. To them Professor Budden replies, "Admittedly beauty may result from an unordered assemblage of things; but, when it does so, it occurs accidentally and, though such accidents may have their charm, it would not . . . be sound policy to aim at chaos in architecture and lay-out in the hope that some happy results might fortuitously reveal themselves. There is, I think, much confusion of thought on the subject of planning, both urban and rural. When people see a picturesque village they almost invariably assume that its aesthetic virtues are due to the fact that it was not designed to be picturesque. But frequently the informal composition, the grouping of buildings and trees, their silhouettes, massing and contrasts are the products of carefully calculated design. When these same people see a rigid, mechanical, and monotous piece of estate development—usually the work of some hard-boiled engineer, surveyor, speculative builder or estate agent— they attribute its defects to the fact that it has been 'designed.' The real trouble, however, is simply that it has been badly designed, or not designed at all."

The fact that the universities were being called in to help in these matters shows that the new Britain after the war is to be planned with the best abilities, and the most deliberate care, that the country has at its disposal.



Design for a Planetarium and Astronomical Museum at Bidston, Birkenhead—a Fifth Year Thesis Design

One Workshop Where the Britain of Tomorrow Is Being Designed: A Typical Ground Floor Studio at the Liverpool School of Architecture

New Films for Boston—Ballet Theater Season Opens Tonight

Preston Sturges Comedy, Bergen-McGee Movie Due

Another stage show is scheduled for the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. Pat O'Brien, making a personal appearance, and Harry James, trumpeter, and his orchestra will share the star spots. Featured soloists with the band will include Helen Forrest, Corky Corcoran, Jimmy Saunders, and Billy Rayes

The feature film will be "Sullivan's Travels," a new Preston Sturges comedy, featuring Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. The film, which was written and directed by Mr. Sturges, has a story about a Hollywood director, who tries to find out about people by touring the country as a hobo. Eric Blore, William Demarest, Margaret Hayes, Porter Hall, and Franklin Pangborn are among the players.

★ ★ ★

'Look Who's Laughing'

Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly, and Lucille Ball have a hand in "Look Who's Laughing," new comedy, coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. The plot is concerned with the adventures of a ventriloquist who finds himself temporarily marooned in a little village. Such characters as Gildersleeve, Mrs. Uppington, Old Timer, and Sis from the McGee and Molly show have roles in the film.

The companion feature will be "Down in San Diego" with a story told against the background of the Marine base there. Bonita Granville, Leo Gorcey, Dan Dailey, Jr., Henry O'Neill, and Hobart Cavanaugh are among the players.

★ ★ ★

'Two-Faced Woman'

Greta Garbo's new film, "Two-Faced Woman," which was banned in Boston by the censor and was then revised and reissued, is now on the screen at the State and Orpheum. Miss Garbo plays a double role, as a ski instructress who marries a philanderer and as a pretended twin sister who flirts with him during his absence from home. Constance Bennett, Ruth Gordon, Roland Young, and Robert Sterling are in the cast. George Cukor directed.

The other feature is "Confessions of Boston Blackie." Chester Morris, Harriet Hilliard, Richard Lane, and George E. Stone are among the players.

★ ★ ★

'Ball of Fire' Continues

At the Keith Memorial a fourth week is announced for "Ball of Fire," Samuel Goldwyn's film starring Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. The second film on the bill, "Obliging Young Lady," starring Joan Carroll and featuring Ruth Warrick and Edmond O'Brien, is also held for a fourth week.

★ ★ ★

At Keith Boston

Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Orchestra, and Connie Boswell from the radio, head the stage program at the Keith Boston beginning Friday. The feature film will be "Call Out the Marines," starring Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe.

★ ★ ★

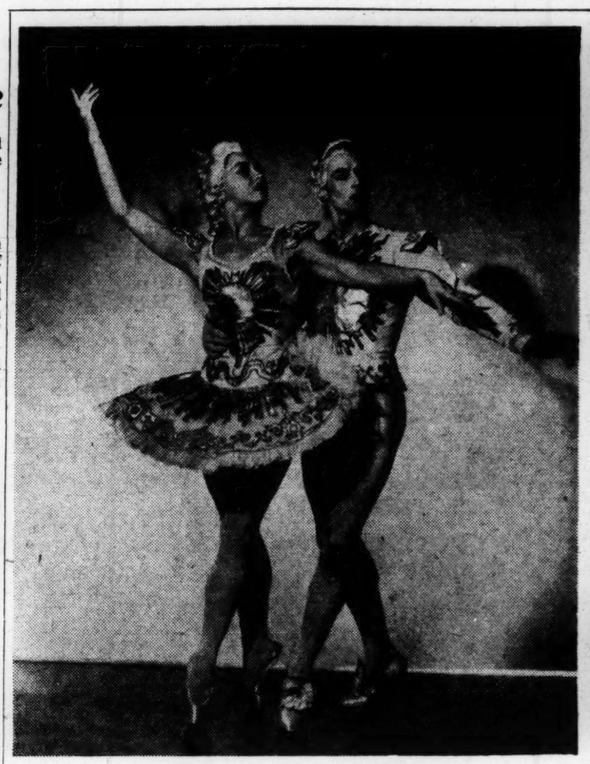
At South Station

Short features scheduled to arrive Friday at the South Station Theater include the following: "Training U. S. A. Pilots," "Dutch Guiana," "Life of the Chinook Salmon," "Mr. Kip Farrington Lands a 600-Pound Swordfish," "Stranger Than Fiction," two color cartoons, college songs, a Leon Errol comedy, and national and war news.

'All in Favor'

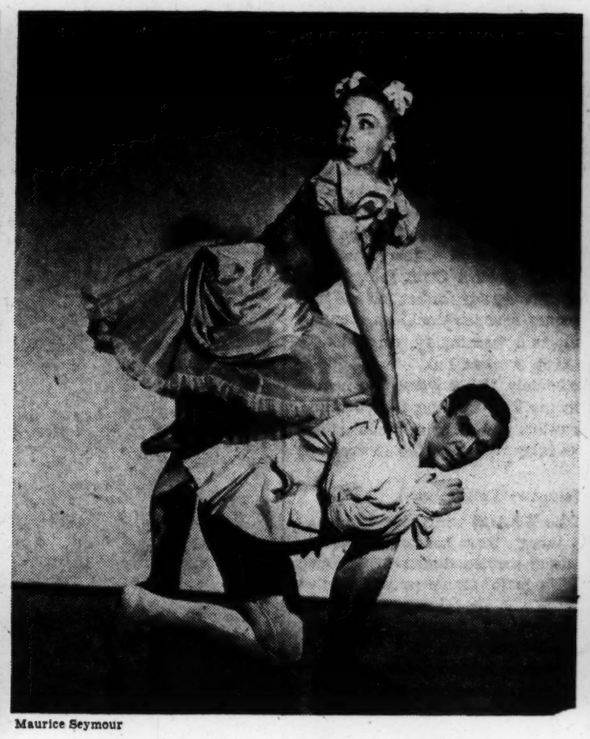
A new comedy by Louis Hoffman and Don Hartman. Staged by Elliott Nugent. Setting by Samuel Leve. Presented by Mr. Nugent, Robert Montgomery, and Jesse Duncan at Henry Miller's Theater, beginning on Jan. 20. The cast includes:

Tony	Ralph Brooke
Wack Wack	Raymond Roe
Weasel	Arnold Stang
Flip	Bob Readick
Marco	Leslie Barrett
Mr. Piper	Frank Conlan
Peewee	Tommy Lewis
Helen	Gloria Mann
Jean	Claire Frances
Cynthia	Frances Heflin
Bixby	J. C. Nugent
Gorman	James R. Waters
Officer Callahan	Harry Antrim
The Professor	Milton Herman
Sasha	Hank Wolf
Myron	Freddie Geffen
Raymond	George Spelvin, Jr.
Young Lady	Joy Geffen



Irina Baronova and Anton Dolin

In "Princess Aurora," to be presented tomorrow evening at the Boston Opera House by the Ballet Theater.



Maurice Seymour

Irina Baronova and Dimitri Romanoff

In "Naughty Lisette," which the Ballet Theater schedules for Saturday evening at the Boston Opera House.

Scene From "Peter and the Wolf"

On the Saturday matinee program of the Ballet Theater at the Boston Opera House is this new work which employs Prokofieff's score.

'All in Favor'

By John Beaufort

New York

Henry Miller's Theater last evening played host to a boisterous company of young people in a new comedy from the collaborative pens of Louis Hoffman and Don Hartman. Robert Montgomery, the film star, receives billing on the program only along with the other producers, Elliott Nugent and Jesse Duncan. To the youngsters belongs the glory, along with what spoils have been provided. The name of the play is "All in Favor."

The authors have written a number of funny lines but neither the dialogue nor the situations are sturdy enough to support a three-act play. Comical as they frequently are, the boys and girls of "All in Favor" have a way of growing tedious.

The Messrs. Hoffman and Hartman are concerning themselves with the desperate measures employed by the members of the Club Revel to avoid being evicted from their rented club room. In the first act, they vote—with a belated constitutional amendment—to open the membership to three solvent girls. The scheme produces a situation which, while entirely innocent, is used by the younger brother of one of the members to blackmail his way into fraternal affiliation with the older boys. By Act III, the Club Revellers have paid their rent through temporary resort to grand larceny. But Peewee, the obnoxious little brother saves the day.

The performances, under Elliott Nugent's direction, are youthfully unrestrained. There is any amount of pouncing, scuffling, slapping and kicking. As Peewee, Tommy Lewis has been favored by the authors with most of their funniest lines, which he delivers with precocious aplomb. Raymond Roe is agreeable as the innocent young hero who loves animals and Frances Heflin is attractive as the heroine. Like most of the other youngsters, Miss Heflin is inclined to shout unnecessarily.

Ralph Brooke is a welcome relief as the restrained club president. Raymond Roe, Arnold Stang, Bob Readick and Leslie Barrett are vociferous in ways that might have been more varied. J. C. Nugent as a harsh landlord, James R. Waters as a Jewish jeweler, and Frank Conlan as a philosophical janitor represent the growup division. "All in Favor" tends to be cheap and vulgar in tone. Perhaps, to begin with, it would have been just as well if the members of the Club Revel had been evicted. Then they could all have joined the Y. M. C. A. and saved a lot of trouble.

Flute Players to Resume

The good news comes that the Boston Flute Players Club, which had not been heard from this season, will resume its presentations of chamber music. Concerts are scheduled for Feb. 8, March 1, and April 12, at 3:30 p. m. Georges Laurent continues as musical director. The program for the first concert includes works by Paul Juon, Randall Thompson, Gabriel Pierné, and Mozart.

★ ★ ★

Horowitz

Vladimir Horowitz will give his only piano recital of the season in Symphony Hall, on the afternoon of Feb. 1. On his program will be his revision of Liszt's transcription of the Saint-Saëns "Danse Macabre," and an arrangement of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

★ ★ ★

Recital by M. Bonnet

Joseph Bonnet, noted French organist, will give a concert at the Church of the Advent, Wednesday evening, Jan. 28, under auspices of the Massachusetts Chapter of the American Guild of Organists. It is more than 20 years since M. Bonnet was heard here with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The concert will be open to the public without charge.

★ ★ ★

Recital at Harvard

E. Power Biggs will give an organ recital at the Germanic Museum of Harvard University, under auspices of the Longy School Thursday evening, Jan. 29, at 8:15. The program includes three compositions on the name of B-A-C-H, by Liszt, Schumann, and Piston; Brahms' Eleven Chorale Preludes, Opus 122, and Liszt's Introduction and Fugue on the chorale, "Ad nos, ad salutaren. undam."

Huapala in Television

On a program sponsored by the English Folk Dance Society, Huapala, assisted by a group of eight dancers, and William Kalama and his Hawaiian musicians, will give a television broadcast of ancient and modern hulas, over the CBS Television System, this evening at 8.:30 o'clock. The program will be divided into two eight-minute sessions.

Voting for Film 'Bests'

Continuing its tabulation of votes cast by movie reviewers of the country, the trade paper Film Daily finds that Gary Cooper in "Sergeant York" and Vivien Leigh in "Gone With the Wind" received the most votes for "best performances" of the past year. James Gleason in "Here Comes Mr Jordan" and Olivia de Havilland in "Gone With the Wind" led in the balloting for "best supporting performances," and Mickey Rooney in "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary" and Virginia Weidler in "The Philadelphia Story" for the best work by juvenile players.

Victor Fleming was the choice of the reviewers as the best director of the year, for his work with "Gone With the Wind." "Here Comes Mr. Jordan" was selected as the outstanding screen play, and "Citizen Kane" was voted to have best photography. Gene Tierney was named as "find" of the year.

Lucas-Pritchard

Katina Paxinou and Ralph Forbes

In "Hedda Gabler" now at the Colonial Theater.

Ballet—Some American Girls

There are Americans in the cast of Ballet Theater, opening a four-day engagement at the Opera House tonight, and prominent among them is pert and attractive Karen Conrad, notable for her steely strength and elevation, who may be considered one of the charter members since she joined the company for its first season, with others from the Mordkin Ballet. She was born and bred in Philadelphia, studied with Catherine Littlefield and Alexis Dolinoff, and began her career in the then Philadelphia Ballet, now the Littlefield Ballet, under direction of Catherine Littlefield, touring the United States and parts of Europe with them. She appeared in Boston with the Mordkin company in January, 1938.

Another Mordkin Ballet soloist to join Ballet Theater in its first season (New York, Jan., 1940) is Lucia Chase, a Connecticut Yankee, who excels in character roles. She studied ballet with Mordkin and drama with Reuben Mamoulian, has directed amateur theatrical groups and made several concert appearances as a singer. She also appeared with the Mordkin company in Boston in 1938.

★ ★ ★

Annabelle Lyon, small and dark, a native New Yorker, who spent her early childhood in Tennessee, descends artistically from the School of American Ballet, where she studied with George Balanchine and Pierre Vladimiroff, and danced with the American Ballet when it was the official ballet of the Metropolitan Opera. She has studied also with Michel Fokine, Anatole Vilzak, Alexandra Fedorova, and Leon Fokine; has danced in musical comedy, and in the film, "Goldwyn Follies." She danced the name part in "Giselle," during Ballet Theater's first season.

Miriam Golden, a striking brunette, is also one of Ballet Theater's original members. She studied at the Littlefield School of Ballet in her home town, Philadelphia, toured with the Philadelphia Ballet, and in 1937 made the journey with that company to Paris, Brussels, and London.

Of all the American dancers in the company, Rosella Hightower, a recent acquisition, is perhaps the most American—she is said to be a quarter Indian on her father's side. She was born in Ardmore, Okla., and received her ballet training from Dorothy Perkins in Kansas City. After a season with the opera ballet at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, she joined the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, remaining with that company for four years. This is her first season with Ballet Theater, and she has already attracted especial attention.

Boston audiences will remember Sono Osato, the slight, Oriental-looking girl who has danced here so often with Colonel de Basil's company, but they may be surprised to learn that she was born in Omaha, Neb., of an American mother. She studied with Adolph Bolm in Chicago and was picked up by the original Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo while the company was playing there in 1934. She joined Ballet Theater after the Original Ballet Russe's somewhat sensational week end in Havana last spring, when what is probably the first strike in ballet history caused the cancellation of that company's prospective South American tour.

★ ★ ★

Also prominent in the company are Maria Karniloff, born in Hartford, Conn., but living mostly in New York, where she studied with Miss Curtis of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet School and with Alexandra Fedorova, playing her first professional engagement in the corps de ballet of the musical, "Stars in Your Eyes"; and Nora Kaye, New Yorker, who reversed the practice in Russian companies by Anglicizing the Russian family name of Koreff. She has studied with Michel Fokine, Pierre Vladimiroff, Anatole Vilzak, and Alexandra Fedorova, began her career with the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, and later danced with the American Ballet.

Two other native New Yorkers are Mimi Gomber, student of Fokine and Mordkin, who began her career with the Mordkin Ballet and joined Ballet Theater, with other Mordkin dancers, for its first season; and Muriel Bentley, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet and the Fokine Ballet, student of Ivan Tarasoff, Maria Yakovleva, Vecheslav Swoboda, and Leon Fokine. Roszika Sabo is, in spite of her name, an American girl born in Chicago. She studied with John Petri there and with Vincezo Celli in New York, traveled with the San Carlo Opera Company, and has appeared with the Radio City Music Hall ballet. One of the youngest members of the company is Jean Hunt, born in British Columbia, who has had some experience in the Original Ballet Russe.

Seen in Boston previously with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, Jeannette Lauret is remembered as a charming character dancer, was graduated from the Paris Opera Ballet School, and made her stage debut at the Opéra-Comique, joining the Russian company in 1938, and is now in her first season with Ballet Theater.

Also in her first season is Nina Popova, a Russian who grew up in France, studied in the Paris school of the famous Russian ballerina, Lubov Egorova, made her debut with the Ballet de la Jeunesse in 1939, and joined de Basil's company the same year, dancing with them in London, Australia, and the United States. M. L.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," with Hedy Lamarr, Robert Young, and Ruth Hussey; and "Moon Over Her Shoulder," with Lynn Bari and John Sutton.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"Hedda Gabler," presented by Luther Greene. Starring Katina Paxinou. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"White Cargo," presented by Addiss and Rorke. Starring Ann Corio. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calden, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Ballet

Boston Opera House—
"Lilac Garden," "Three Virgins and a Devil," and "Bluebeard," presented by the Russian Ballet. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Conservatory Orchestra. Quincy Porter, conductor. Ernst Levy, piano soloist. 8:15.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Old Ladies," by Rodney Ackland, presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
News and Short Features: 2:10, 5, 8. "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Fenway—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:05, 9:45. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 12:45, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll, 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Second Honeymoon," Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. 1:10, 4:40, 8:05. "Manhunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Orpheum—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:28, 10:25. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:15, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce, Bruce Edwards and George Barbier. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

Modern—
"They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 9:30 a. m., 1:25, 5:20, 9:10. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:05, 4, 7:50.

Paramount—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:20, 7:50, 10:20. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:40, 9:10.

RKO-Boston—
"Paris Calling," Randolph Scott. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 9.

Scollay—
"They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35, 9:25. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:30, 4:20, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"The Tell-Tale Heart." "War Clouds in the Pacific." "Peaceful Quebec at War." "Eddie Cantor—Al Jolson," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Telepix—
"War Clouds Over the Pacific." Minstrel Days," featuring Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. Short subjects and a newsreel program. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. "Mr. District Attorney," James Ellison and Virginia Gilmore. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50.

Uptown—
"Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 2:30, 6:30, 8:25. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lemarr. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:30. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 9:05 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Badlands of Dakota," Richard Dix and Ann Rutherford. "Sergeant Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 3.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Al Jolson and Eddie Cantor. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolph Menjou. "Men of Timberlands," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Baintree: "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:40, 6:35, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "One Foot in Heaven," Frederic March and Martha Scott. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari.
Harvard: "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 8.
University: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Birth of the Blues, Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Richest Man in Town," Frank Craven. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Ed Lowe. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 3:04, 9:04. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "International Lady," George Brent. "4 Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2:54, 8:10. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:45, 7, 9:56.
Park: "You Belong To Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Riders of the Purple Sage." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin, Charles Laughton. 3:25, 9:40. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Oklahoma Kid," Humphrey Bogart. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Lady Be Good," Ann Sothern. 2:30, 8:15. "Burma Convoy," Evelyn Ankers. 4:20, 10:05.

MALDEN — Granada: "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynne. "Burma Convoy." 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. 3:15, 8:15.
Orpheum: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:10, 8:30. "Target for Tonight." 2:20, 7:15, 10.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. 1:30, 8.
Medford: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:45, 8:30. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 9:30. "Night of January 16," Robert Preston. 3, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. "Men of the Timberland," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari and Alan Curtis. 2:09, 7:54. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello." "International Lady," George Brent. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Dodge City," "For Beauty's Sake." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Three Girls About Town." Joan Blondell and John Howard. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Target for Tonight." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:30 and 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:33, 8:03. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2:14, 6:40, 9:42.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—January 21, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Feather Red Is Launched By Designers

Fashion World Promotes New Color, Aiding War Fund

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The City of Boston, like Yankee Doodle, today goes to town with a feather in its hat—a red one, with a single gesture launching the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign and a shade of red that will flash from fashion's spring feathers the country over.

Feather Red is the name for the new color which has borrowed its inspiration directly from the familiar symbol of countless Community Fund drives which this year have become the War Fund campaigns in all American cities. It's a red that IS a red and carries added significance as a symbol of courage, destined to give wings to its popularity in the war period. It also strikes the bright note that will be found in every phase of the fashion picture this season.

Anticipated Demand

Boston, which carries New England sagacity right into the camp of fashion designers, anticipated the feminine demand for something distinctly American, combining a generous dash of patriotic significance and a gay splash of color. Robert P. Johns, of R. H. Stearns, Chairman of the Fashion Committee of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign, proposed the Red Feather as the design and Feather Red as the color. With the wholehearted support of representatives of other leading Boston stores serving on the committee with him, he launched the idea. Designers and manufacturers took it up; stores in other cities stepped up in quick response and Feather Red is out in front on the color cards.

It will be seen this spring in hats and dresses, shoes, gloves, handbags and other accessories, and will be worn especially in combination with blues and whites and grays. It will be the "red" in red-white-and-blue ensembles for those who like to go all the way in striking the patriotic note in dress.

Coming-Out Party Today

It made its initial bow yesterday at the Millinery Stabilization Commission's fashion show at the Hotel Astor in New York City and had its formal coming out party today in its native city, Boston, as well as in New York. In Boston, more than 50 stores, in an unprecedented spirit of unity and co-operation, arranged windows, store displays, and advertisements featuring both the red and the feather.

Committee members who worked with Mr. Johns to organize the Feather Red debut include Mrs. Suzanne Graham of Gilchrist's; Miss Dorothy Kelly of Filene's; Miss Edna Summers of Jordan Marsh; Miss Harriet Wilinsky of Slattery's; Miss Ethel Kane of Chandler's; and Miss Lillian Beckett of White's.

Men, Too, Will Wear It

The Red Feather as a design appears in prints for women's dresses as a curly, frilly feather with feminine touches. It is used on black, white, blue and gray grounds. For men's wear, it is a straight, stiff quill such as an Indian brave might have in his head band. It has been adapted especially for ties and makes smart and attractive patterns.

In hats, the feather and the red are combined with striking effect. Lilly Daché shows the model illustrated here, in which two quills are run through the side of a jaunty little hat that borrows its inspiration from the military.

A Lanz of Salzburg dress, shown by Crawford Hollidge, of Boston, is of Feather Red flannel, with a shield design in white braid on the hip and shoulder pockets, a braided wool belt, edged in white, and silver-colored metal buttons. Elizabeth Arden has provided a Feather Red lipstick and nail polish to be worn with costumes in the new color.

A suit that goes all the way in red, from head to toe, is also illustrated and shown in Crawford Hollidge's collection. It is 100-per cent wool with a close-fitting jacket, pleated skirt, red feather hat, and red accessories.

Steps Out for Evening

A white yoke and hem-band and large white pearl buttons, trim another dress of virgin wool crepe in Feather Red, illustrating its dramatic effect in combination with white. For resort wear, this is shown with a white felt hat and white accessories.

For evening, red flowers, kerchief and slippers add a striking note to a frilly frock of white net over taffeta, appliquéd with heart-shaped leaves of white satin and made with a satin bodice. A variation for the Valentine season might even show the appliqué design in red. Obviously, there are endless possibilities and it will be red, around-the-clock, for those who like a dash of patriotism to give color to their costumes this spring.

J. A. A.

1—Feather Red accessories, flowers, kerchief, slippers, add the dash of patriotism to this frilly evening frock of white net over taffeta. 2—Inspired by the Community Chest insignia, Lilly Daché designed this Feather Red suede cloth hat, its silhouette resembling the woman's service cap. Two red feathers pierce the side of the hat. Mocha gloves to match. 3—A red suit joins the parade. Bowknots simulate pockets; box pleats give plenty of room in the skirt. An all-feather hat and red suede bag, gloves, and shoes complete the outfit. 4—Lanz of Salzburg contributes to the patriotic collection with this dress of Feather Fed flannel trimmed with a shield design in white braid. 5—From now on accessories in Feather Red will brighten the fashion scene and remind us of our local United War Fund drives. 6—Feather Red combines dramatically with white in this wool crepe resort frock. All except Daché hat from C. Crawford Hollidge.

Slacks Return To Tailored Lines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Slacks—like the automobile—are here to stay, if one may judge by their number and variety in the Southern wardrobes. They come tailored and draped, plain and print—and they seemed to us uniformly becoming.

No unflattering experiments like those peg-top affairs of last year are to be seen, and those of us who don't happen to have Dorothy Lamour lines can still buy slacks and look well in them. For they have settled down into an attractive and tailored conservatism, except when they are branching out encouragingly into draped fullness for the mature figure or for hostess wear.

For subtlety and daring, slacks have resorted to color combinations which are highly intriguing. A particularly happy one involves a spun rayon shirt of white and stone-green worn with tomato-red flannel slacks and jacket.

Another pretty combination is also seen in spun rayon—large aqua flowers on soft cocoa-brown. The clever design of the slacks makes them fall into figure-concealing fullness that quite escapes bulkiness.

L. B. H.

Wipe Your Fur To Clean It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Just because this sub-zero weather is making us wear our fur coats every day without a change is no reason why our coats should not always look sleek and smooth.

Don't let the fur get matted and rumpled. The surest remedy is to have a small-sized turkish towel kept ready on the shelf in the coat closet for the exclusive purpose of brushing your coat.

At least once a week, wipe the entire coat, inside and out, brushing the fur gently with long strokes in one direction. Go over the whole coat—back, front, collar and sleeves. You will be surprised at the amount of dust that will collect on the turkish towel, and also at the beautiful gloss of the fur after its brushing.

On special occasions, if you want to look really elegant, have another person go over the coat the last thing after you have put it on.

Ann Hatfield Adapts Modern Materials To Client's Needs in Designing Rooms

By Thelma Pence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The actual needs of the client himself form the basis from which all my plans for him stem," says Ann Hatfield, young designer for the American home. "The design of a room must be an organic growth, stemming from the individual requirements of those who are to occupy it. To buy a 'decorated' room by buying the services of a decorator is esthetically unthinkable. Such a room is not apt to satisfy the home owner for long."

Another of Miss Hatfield's definite convictions is that it is not necessary to spend a great deal of money for a well-designed interior. "Color, form, and texture are of supreme importance," she states, "but they can be satisfactorily achieved in materials that come within the reach of the limited budget as well as of the unlimited one."

Miss Hatfield used muslins, denims, corduroys, and inexpensive cotton prints together with such unpainted structural pieces as she could find in department stores when she first opened her office in New York under the name "Suitable Interiors."

It was this belief that the client's needs, together with contemporary materials and techniques, should give form to the furnishings of the quarters in which he lives, that led Miss Hatfield together with the sculptor, Martin Craig, to enter the competition conducted by the Industrial Design department of the Modern Museum of Art in 1940-41. The Museum was hunting for designers who were trying to give homemakers objects reflecting the present rather than the past.

From this approach, Miss Hatfield and Mr. Craig designed the furniture for a one-room apartment—a really twentieth-century type of living quarters. They won first prize in this category, making Ann Hatfield the only woman to win a prize in any of the furniture competitions.

Included Five Basic Units

Their design consisted of five basic units in simple, well-proportioned rectangular forms which the homemaker-decorator could assemble and arrange as her needs and wall spaces revealed themselves. Scale was given particular attention in these pieces so that they would not occupy too much of the space in the smallish, low-ceilinged rooms in which they were likely to be used. The units consisted of a chest of drawers, a single-door cabinet, a desk section, a two-shelved section, and a three-shelved section.

The standard sizes of these pieces enable them to be used interchangeably. And because of their simplicity they can be easily copied by the home cabinet-maker or reproduced in mass and distributed through department stores.

Miss Hatfield has considerable public work to her credit. Game rooms at Bryn Mawr, the Student Alumnae building at Wheaton College, Time Magazine's reception room for its World's Fair visitors, and parts of the Modern Museum are among the things she has done. At the moment, she is acting as adviser for the decorating and furnishing of a large hotel in the process of construction in Caracas, Venzuela. One can be sure it will be a thoroughly useful and comfort-giving job, incorporating all of the native contemporary materials that can be used.

Avoided Usual Pitfalls

Perhaps one reason Ann Hatfield did not fall into the pitfalls which have engulfed so many designers in the arts of decoration—those of the stultifying copying and rearrangement of the styles of the past—is that her education did not include a study of the dictionary of period styles and national monuments in the Musée des Arts Décoratifs manner. Though she majored in the History of Art at Mt. Holyoke College, she had no intention of becoming a designer until she became associated with and interested in the work of a group of young Viennese designers working in New York. A year of "desultory" design study abroad, painting with George Gorz, who gave her new interest in and insight into color, work in the display field which developed her structural visualization, her own homemaking, and economic pressure have all played a definite and important part in Miss Hatfield's development.

Book Out on Venetian Blinds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although numerous instances prove that inside blinds with adjustable slats controlled by tapes were used in American buildings in the 1760's and later, these devices had not been in favor for several generations.

If my own experience and observation are correct, this revival has come with the recent vogue for modern design in building and interior decoration. Certainly, the decisive horizontal lines of the slats, and the perfect functional character of the blinds as compared with dust-gathering and fussy draperies, are in perfect accord with the essential motives of contemporary architecture.

Without question, manufacturers have lately developed the idea with better mechanisms and are offering types, sizes, and colors likely to suit all conditions and tastes. Even in view of this progress, it is a surprise to see that a considerable book has appeared on the subject. It is "Venetian Blinds," with the sub-title, "A Standard Textbook for the Furnishing and Blind-Making Trades."

Although its many colored illustrations of these blinds, as used in the homes, offices and public buildings, have some interest for the general reader, it is design, manufacture, sales, and installation that are treated at length, including examples of both English and American practice. The book is published by Thomas French & Sons, Ltd., Manchester 15, England, at 10 shillings, 6 pence. The firm's New York City address is 620 Fifth Avenue.

C. G. B.

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by Gracie Allen

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Two Great Forward Lines Dominate Action as New York Rangers Defeat the Bruins

Blue Shirt Trio Outscores Boston's Famed Kraut Wave

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Playing as though the game marked the final time they would be facing each other as units for at least the duration of the war, professional hockey's two outstanding forward lines—the Boston Bruins' Krauts and the New York Rangers' Watson trio—almost completely dominated the action last night as the New Yorkers skated away to a 4-2 victory at Boston Garden.

Of the six goals for the evening these two lines were responsible for five, with Lynn Patrick, Phil Watson, and Bryan Hextall accounting for three, enough to win, and Woody Dumart, Milt Schmidt, and Bobby Bauer tallying two, just enough to lose. By the next time Bruins and Rangers meet in New York, Feb. 5, the Krauts' great left wing, Dumart, may be in service with the Canadian Army as the first major league hockey player to answer the call to the colors. Before the end of the game last night Woody skated off the ice to catch a train for Canada and an Army examination in London, Ont.

Compare Lines

Ever since the Patrick-Watson-Hextall combination was put together this season and began forging its way to the top of the league scoring list, critics have been trying to compare their effectiveness with the Kitchener boys. The New Yorkers had the edge last night as far as results were concerned, but the high-flying Krauts made the greater impression as they carried almost half of the Boston attack. Of the 44 shots that goalie Jim Henry of the Rangers stopped, Dumart, Schmidt, and Bauer sent 18 his way.

With their victory the Rangers shoved themselves into a tie for first place with the Bruins, their loftiest position since they led the league with two straight wins in their opening two games. In addition they ran their string of games in which they have scored to 81 and gave the Bruins their first defeat at home since last February. Rangers, incidentally, won that game too.

Boucher's Prediction

The results of the game were particularly gratifying to the Rangers' coach, Frankie Boucher, who yesterday afternoon declared not only that his team was going to win but that his Watson threesome was better than the Schmidt wave. "After all," he said, "you have got to compare the two lines on their work to date, and I don't see how you can better a performance which places Hextall, Watson, and Lynn Patrick one-two-three in the season's scoring list." Including the points they earned last night the New Yorkers have 92 points among them to 76 for the Krauts, an almost unbelievable margin from the Boston point of view. And more than that, center Watson has 21 assists to his credit, just one less than Bill Cowley of the Bruins, who is leading the league in this department and who is generally credited with being the best play-maker in the circuit.

Schmidt scored both of Boston's goals to give the Bruins a 2-0 lead, a margin which lasted until Patrick tied the score in the third period with his 100th goal of his career. During a penalty to Art Jackson, Alex Shibicky scored the winning goal, and during a five-minute penalty to Dit Clapper Phil Watson beat Frankie Brimsek with No. 4.

Over the Blue Line

Dumart was due to get off the Toronto train at Buffalo, where an automobile was scheduled to be waiting to drive him to London . . . In no other way, except by flying—and the Bruins' management could not take a chance on today's weather—could Woody reach London before the 5 p. m. deadline this afternoon . . . Ross hopes Dumart will join the Bruins in Detroit for tomorrow night's game and that the team will have his services for at least a few more contests . . . He would like to be surprised and have the big wing for the rest of the season, too . . . The calling of Dumart dispelled the notion that previous summer service would excuse hockey players for the duration of the season, a notion, incidentally, that the players themselves believed.

* * *

Bill Cowley hasn't scored a goal or earned an assist for a full two weeks . . . If the Rangers reach their goal of scoring in 100 straight games, the 100th contest would find them hosts to Boston in Madison Square Garden March 12 . . . Rangers, despite their fine record, have to take a back seat in the non-shutuot department to Bun Cook's Providence Reds of the American League, who have already scored in 103 straight games to tie their own world record and who will try to break that mark against Hershey Bears at Hershey tonight . . . Providence started its streak by scoring in the last game of the 1939-40 season.

* * *

The Boston Olympics defeated Johnstown 6-3 in the latter's bandbox rink last night for their 10th game in a row without a setback . . . If the 'Pics get by Washington in the Capital tonight they will tie their best record in history, set in 1939-40, when they went 11 games without being beaten in the Provincial League . . . Jack McGill, leading Olympic scorer, notched five of the team's six goals.

Phils Lose Jones

DETROIT (AP)—Pitcher Dale E. Jones, who finished the 1941 National League season with Philadelphia, has enlisted in the Navy and was assigned to recruiting duty.

Jones, a right hander, was freed from the Detroit Tigers' farm system by Judge K. M. Landis' 1940 decision. He was acquired by the Phillies in January, 1940, and subsequently farmed out to Baltimore and Allentown.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Result Jan. 20

Springfield 45, Brown 30.

Tops in Their Departments

By a Staff Photographer

Leading Lights of N. Y. Rangers

Flanked by his two first-line wings, Lynn Patrick (left) and Bryan Hextall (right), Coach Frankie Boucher of New York Rangers here permits himself a broad smile as he thinks of their accomplishments. Patrick, son of the Rangers' manager, Lester, is leading goal-getter of the league with 16, and last night scored the 100th of his career, while Hextall is the league's leading scorer. In the picture Boucher is filling in for Phil Watson, regular center. Boucher, you will remember, was quite a pivotman in his day.

Vines Considers Offer to Enlist With Pros' Tour

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Professional tennis is bidding for Ellsworth Vines to give up amateur golf and return to the courts.

The retired pro champion disclosed yesterday he was considering an offer to join the barnstorming troupe which includes Don Budge, Fred Perry, Bobby Riggs and Lester Stoefen. Frank Kovacs, original member of the cast, is on the sidelines with an arm injury.

Vines, competing in the California winter golf tournaments, said last week he might give up the game if he failed to improve. He's a low handicap player. The tennis offer was telephoned by Alexis Thompson, Philadelphia sportsman directing the professional tour.

Vines will play in the San Francisco open golf tournament before making a decision on the tennis offer.

Cubs May Play Night Ball Under White Sox Lights

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Baseball fans of Chicago's North Side figured today they might need daylight saving time more than ever this summer to see all the Cub games. The time would be consumed in traveling to Chicago's South Side where the Cubs may play a prospective night game schedule.

President Roosevelt suggested that more night games be played and Kenesaw M. Landis, Commissioner of baseball, yesterday called a joint meeting of major league club owners for Feb. 3 in New York to discuss such action.

The Cubs, however, are without a lighting plan. They started equipping Wrigley Field for 1942 night ball, but with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Owner P. K. Wrigley said plans were abandoned.

Instead, 165 tons of steel, 35,000 feet of copper wire and other equipment was turned over to the Government

"We felt this material could be more useful in lighting flying fields, munition plants or other defense plants under construction," said Wrigley.

And so, in the words of General Manager James Gallagher, "If it is the general consensus that we should play night baseball we will open negotiations to use Comiskey Park (home of the White Sox) on a rental basis."

Both Gallagher and Wrigley averred, "It would be a blow to our pride to play elsewhere than in our own park, but we feel that under the circumstances this would be the only logical thing to do."

Other major league clubs without lights are the Boston Braves of the National League and the New York Yankees, Boston Red Sox and Detroit Tigers of the American League.

The National League last week agreed to an increase in night games long sought by the American League, but expressed hope the maximum would not exceed 14 games. Some American League clubs would prefer 14 as the minimum and a decision is expected to be reached at the Feb. 3 meeting The present limit for each club is seven night games at home.

Sports Around the Hub

Huskie Trackmen at Work

Although Northeastern's basketball and hockey players are working overtime with their mid-year examinations, Coach Gerry Tatton's varsity track team is not idle. On Saturday the trackmen go back to work in the annual Y. M. C. A. handicap meet. After the Huskies walked away with the triangular meet with Bates and Bowdoin, everyone was satisfied except Bob Carroll, the New England half-mile champion, who lost to Bowdoin's Al Hillman over the 1,000-yard distance.

Carroll ran himself out early and was caught by Hillman in the final lap. The former, however, is looking forward to another meeting with the Bowdoin boy, possible at the I. C. 4-A. meet in Madison Square Garden.

Reggie Cooke's excellent showing in the dash and 300 was particularly pleasing to Coach Tatton last week, and the Medford youth should be a heavy point winner in future dual meets.

* * *

According to the latest Holy Cross football schedule, the Purple will make three trips during '42. There are dates at Hanover with Dartmouth, at New York with N. Y. U., and at Providence with Brown. It will be the first meeting with the Green since '36. The site of the B. C. game, dated Nov. 28, is as yet undecided.

* * *

In regard to the starting times of local big league baseball games in '42, the Braves and Red Sox are certain of only one angle—there will be no contests under lights. Both clubs might be interested in showing under the arcs, what with so many fans occupied with defense work in the afternoon. But at this time it is impossible to get the steel and electrical equipment necessary in the building of a lighting plant. Each club around the major circuits will probably have a starting time best suited to its district.

* * *

With due respect to Eddie Collins, who says that the Red Sox would not be interested in giving Lefty Grove a comeback trial next spring, we believe that the towering southpaw from the mountains of Maryland may still make another attempt at getting into shape, but with some other outfit. Connie Mack, for instance, might take Lefty to training camp with the understanding that no contract would be signed until after the veteran had proven his ability to get the hitters out.

* * *

Boston College lost its sixth football player to Uncle Sam yesterday. Al "Tuck" Toomey of Stoughton, a reserve center, has been assigned to the Army Air Corps ground forces at Fort Devens. Later he will be shifted to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Others to leave the Eagles before him are Tom Moran, center from Dorchester; Bill Devine, halfback from Jamaica Plain; Al Ruback, end from Lansford, Pa.; Ed Mahoney, back from Weymouth, and Lindy Blanchard, Arlington guard.

* * *

Shorts . . . Roland Robinson, Red Sox groundkeeper, leaves Saturday for Sarasota to direct repair work on Payne Field. According to Joe Cronin, who has been down there since shortly after Christmas, very little work is needed . . . New Hampshire put on a late rally, but could not catch M. I. T. in basketball last night and the Engineers triumphed, 46-32 . . . Donald MacDonald of Portland, New England champion, defeated Lenny Noreen of Brooklyn, 125 to 96, in a New York State pocket billiard championship tourney game yesterday.

* * *

Bill Briggs of Providence, a high jumper, is the new Brown varsity track captain. He has won two varsity letters and also freshman numerals, and formerly attended Hope High School. . . . Anxious to carry on as usual, the Boston Yacht Club will hold its famous "Dog Watch" meeting weekly through February and March. This winter the U. S. Navy is using this series of meetings to talk to yachtsmen with Navy-wise instruction. The initial meeting is Feb. 2. . . . "The Pride of the Yankees" is the name of the moving picture based on the life of Lou Gehrig, for which Lefty O'Doul is now teaching Gary Cooper to throw left-handed. O'Doul has Cooper chopping wood, bowling, punching the bag and even tossing pebbles in southpaw fashion.

Golf Canceled

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—Directors of the Southern Golf Association have voted to cancel the 1942 southern amateur tournament because of the war. It had been scheduled for June in Louisville, Ky. The southern States four-ball championship tourney, scheduled for October in Atlanta, also was cancelled.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Jan. 20

By the Associated Press

National League

New York 4, Boston 2.

American League

Springfield 7, Philadelphia 1.

American Association

Minneapolis 3, St. Louis 3 (overtime tie).
Dallas 4, Omaha 2.

Eastern Amateur League

Washington 8, River Vale 2.
Boston 6, Johnstown 3.

Eddie Shore Out For Five Games Says Loop Head

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — The suspension of Eddie Shore of the Springfield Indians, who became involved in a fracas with the referee in an American Hockey League game here Sunday, is to last through five games, including Tuesday night's Springfield-Philadelphia contest, loop President Maurice Podoloff said. Shore also was fined $300.

The suspension, Podoloff added, applies to Shore, owner of the Springfield club, only as a player. The announcement of the suspension also barred the former Boston Bruins star as a manager and coach.

The terms of the suspension mean that Shore will return to the ice against New Haven in Springfield, Jan. 31.

Meantime, he will be confined to the bench when the Indians play Cleveland Saturday, Indianapolis Sunday and Pittsburgh next week.

Good Neighbor Policy Shown In Billiards

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Take it from Joe Chamaco of Mexico City, the good neighbor policy can be applied to the billiards as well as the political front.

Ask Willie Hoppe, or better still, see the world three-cushion billiards tournament standings.

Hoppe, the champion, and Chamaco have been first place neighbors since the tournament began. Hoppe, bidding for his third straight crown, has been unable to shake the Mexican expert in six games. And from the form both have shown they'll probably go on sharing first place until the schedule pits one against the other.

Hoppe won his fifth match in six starts last night by defeating Ralph Greenleaf, the pocket billiards champ, 50 to 31, in 49 innings. Later, Chamaco strode to the table and with the air of a high run of nine disposed of Jake Schaefer of Cleveland, 50 to 34, in 45 innings. It was also his fifth victory in six matches.

Welker Cochran, the San Francisco veteran, was forced to quit his match with Otto Reiselt yesterday, but hoped to be ready to take his turn again. He had gone 39 innings against Reiselt and was trailing 34 to 17 when he announced he could not continue and would forfeit the match. Reiselt, however, declined the default and said the match could be continued from that point at a latter date. Cochran has been beaten only once to date.

In yesterday's other match, Earle Lookabaugh broke a 47-to-47 tie with a run of three in the 47th inning to defeat Art Thurnblad, 50 to 47.

The standings:

	W	L	HR	BG
Willie Hoppe	5	1	8	25
Joe Chamaco	5	1	9	33
Welker Cochran	4	1	9	39
Arthur Thurnblad	3	3	8	35
Ralph Greenleaf	3	4	9	51
Otto Reiselt	3	4	10	35
John Fitzpatrick	3	4	9	41
Earle Lookabaugh	3	5	7	46
Jake Schaefer	2	4	9	42
Arthur Rubin	2	6	6	39

Bradley Expects Decline

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21 (AP)—Alva Bradley predicted that the Cleveland Indians are about to be set back at the box office. The Tribe President saw a vivid picture of Bob Feller in uniform and other war woes and he declared Cleveland attendance would drop 30 per cent—"and you mark my words and see if I'm not right."

Bradley took occasion of a dinner honoring Jeff Heath as the Indians' most valuable 1941 player to remark last night:

"I think we will have done very well if we have 400,000 to 500,000 this year." He said last season's paid attendance ran a little above 700,000, or well below previous unofficial estimates. A half-dozen players, soon to receive contracts after the club's most disappointing season in years, shivered in rhythm.

Heath was equal to the occasion. Having little to be concerned about after a .340 season which gave him fourth place in the American League batting race, he joyously accepted a heavy bag of golf clubs from the local chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association and optimized:

"I'm very optimistic about the baseball season. I personally think we're going to draw a lot of people."

"Good!" interjected businessman Bradley, as all hands chuckled.

From Manager Lou Boudreau Jeff received the official word that he would be moved from right to left field this campaign. Bourdreau also said that although the Indians' goal is a modest first-division slot, their real objective is the pennant, and "We're going to hustle and gamble much more than in the past."

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	23	5	4	50	159	89
New York	20	12	3	43	154	115
Johnstown	18	12	4	40	132	118
Washington	15	16	4	34	140	153
Baltimore	14	18	2	30	138	153
River Vale	9	21	3	21	97	132
Atlantic City	9	24	0	18	126	186

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	3	1	1	7	23	13
Washington	2	2	1	5	16	20
Boston	2	0	0	4	13	3
Atlantic City	2	2	0	4	12	15
River Vale	2	2	0	4	15	16
Johnstown	1	3	0	2	12	16
Baltimore	1	3	0	2	13	21

Results Jan. 20

Boston 6, Johnstown 3.
River Vale 8, Washington 2.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	17	6	3	37	83	54
New York	18	9	1	37	104	93
Toronto	16	9	1	33	80	57
Chicago	13	11	3	27	81	77
Brooklyn	10	20	1	21	81	113
Detroit	9	17	2	20	77	88
Montreal	8	19	1	17	66	100

Derringer Pars

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 21 (AP)—Paul Derringer, Cincinnati Reds pitcher, rounded the Miami Country Club course with a par 72 yesterday in a practice game for the professional baseball players golf turnament Feb. 11-13.

Heine Manush, former big leaguer, had an 80; Jimmy Foxx, 88; and Paul Waner, 84.

Drops His Oar

SEATTLE, Jan. 21 (AP)—Stewy Ted Garhart, who stroked the Washington Huskies varsity crew to two-straight Poughkeepsie Regatta victories, is dropping his oar.

Garhart, who never rowed a losing race, said the press of studies would not permit him to participate in the sport this year.

Squash Victory

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21 (AP)—Hope Knowles, the defending champion, reached the quarter-finals of the Pennsylvania State squash racquets championship yesterday by beating Peggy Scott, Germantown, 15—7, 15—11, 15—7. Miss Knowles now lives at Avon, Conn.

Bucher to Toronto

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Columbus of the American Association has announced the sale of Capt. Jimmy Bucher to Toronto of the International League in a straight cash deal reported to approximate $4,500. The veteran infielder joined the club in 1938.

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bob Feller, Cleveland pitcher, signed $30,000 contract with Indians for 1941. Frank Kovacs defeated Don McNeill in Orlando tennis tournament.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Players Agree With Bob Quinn

Bob Quinn, the sort of baseball man who generally puts the comfort of his players and the writers ahead of possible financial gains, solidified his reputation the other day when he released the 1942 spring training schedule of the Braves. It revealed, among other things that Casey Stengel's caravan will make just one stop after breaking camp at Sanford, Fla., on April 7th—at Jacksonville the following afternoon for an exhibition with the Jersey City team.

On April 10th the sun-tanned Boston National Leaguers will be in their home town, ready for the annual City Series with the Red Sox. This sudden jump to Massachusetts is in sharp contrast to the practice of most clubs training in Florida. They usually spend the final two weeks of training on a tour of the Old South.

By Easy Stages

There are, of course, two chief reasons for the slow northward journey. One is the financial benefit derived from the gates of exhibitions in the large or small mid-southern localities. The other is to bring the athletes into the colder climate by easy stages. A quick jump from the hot sands of Lakeland or Sarasota, to the chilly parks of Detroit or Boston, for example, might undo the six weeks or more of conditioning taken in the Florida sun.

However, if you can believe what the athletes tell you in confidence, they would gladly accept the risk of mishaps if it meant discontinuing those one-day stands. Only the raw recruit, fresh from the farm and to whom every whistle stop is a new adventure, comes close to enjoying these lengthy barnstorming trips, and even he begins to long for a stationary bed and dining room long before the home town is in sight.

Large Turnouts

Small burgs in the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and other southern states turn out great numbers to get a look at the big leaguers whom they have been reading about. They break down the gates and crowd the foul line and often run onto the field in the middle of the game just to shake the hand of a favorite.

But not even a good high school team in a big city would play on some of the diamonds major league clubs encounter on an exhibition tour. One hundred thousand dollar ball players are asked to slide around on base paths studded with egg-sized rocks; to pick up short hops as they carom off these stones; to chase fly balls across what on a normal week day would be a cow pasture, full of hills and valleys and often ankle-deep holes.

Southern Georgia

One spring the Red Sox and Chicago Cubs stopped at a certain town in southern Georgia, which will go unnamed for obvious reasons. The players were to go directly to what passed for a hotel, eat lunch, dress six in a room, go to the park and play the game, return to the hotel for another change, eat supper there and then go back to the Pullmans.

With only three taxi cabs in the town and no one reliable to watch the baggage, most of the fellows had to hike the two miles to the hotel, carrying everything they owned. When reaching the hotel it was found that none of the rooms could be locked securely, so three or four players had to stay there to watch the baggage and clothes. The ball park was on a slant so that you ran down hill from first to second, and up hill the rest of the way. There were enough rocks on the field to make a cement walk from there to Peoria and the fences were so short that almost everything over the shortstop's head was a home run.

On top of all that, somebody spotted a couple of enthusiastic rooters waving guns above their heads as they cheered their heroes. The supper tasted like something the cook started, then forgot, and everything considered the boys were very glad when the Pullmans began rolling again that evening. It is an experience like this which Bob Quinn is guarding against, and from the players and writers come three lusty cheers.

Midwest Colleges Plan No Sports Curtailment

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP)—Colleges of the Midwest, and of the Big Ten in particular, plan to play through athletic and physical education programs during the emergency, intensifying wherever possible. There will be no curtailment of sport schedules, no let-up in physical training.

However, there will be slight retrenchments. But it is the consensus these will be from a budgetary rather than from an activities standpoint. Equipment will be repaired and re-used and traveling expenses will be trimmed of some frills. Balls will not be turned over to the winning captain in basketball and football games.

The Big Ten has been on record since the outset of the emergency with plans for integration of its members' athletic programs with national physical preparedness. The university presidents and athletic directors have pledged complete co-operation in making curricular and financial adjustments necessary to a broadening of the physical training programs.

Typical Programs

Typical of the resulting programs were those of Chicago, Illinois, Iowa, Purdue and Minnesota. Chicago turned over its athletic facilities to a training program for potential selectees, both from the student body and off the campus. Illinois introduced new requirements of rigorous activities in the physical education curriculum and organized a keep-fit club

Iowa instituted a series of examinations and corrective exercise programs. Minnesota established a program of conditioning activities. Purdue perhaps was the first school in the nation to give upper-class credit toward a degree for specialty set-up physical education courses.

Of the major independents, Michigan State established a widespread program involving academic credit for physical education work.

These programs, however, were set up as part of a defense, rather than a victory, program. It is still too early to estimate the changes which will result under the new situation, but a quickening of tempo may be expected in all directions.

A program of intercollegiate competition in 150-pound man football has found favor in the Big Ten since the war's outbreak. All such program enlargements possible will be made, but within the limits of bugetary allowances which in all probability will necessitate a stress upon intramural activities.

Only one Mid-West school has, as yet, announced a compression of the academic program. That was Purdue. But coincident with that is the stress which Purdue has placed and will maintain on physical activities.

Freshman Rule

Suspension of the freshman rule has been discussed as part of the compression program and to reinforce intercollegiate squads. Disposition in the Big Ten has been that local circumstances will govern eligibility cases. There has been only slight activity on behalf of permitting freshmen to compete with varsity teams in view of leaning toward freshman schedules.

A relative few college men from the Mid-West have been called to service before completing their academic or athletic careers.

Exceptions include welles Hodgeson, Minnesota track captain who held a reserve commission and is in the Army. Jack Butler, Michigan tackle, didn't compete last fall after entering the Army Air Corps. Sam Zafroz, captain of the Chicago's wrestling team, will be inducted into the Army Air Corps next week. Michigan's 1942 track captain, Al Piel, will enter the Navy before June. Don Blemker, brilliant Purdue basketball player, also has joined the Navy. After completing their football careers, Jim Daniell of Ohio State and Steve Juzwick of Notre Dame entered the service.

College Basketball

Results Jan. 20

By the Associated Press

East

M. I. T 46, New Hampshire 32.
Oswego Tea. 53, Oneonta Tea. 29.
Alliance 42, Clarion 34.
Panzer 50, Upsala 35.
Thiel 45, Grove City 34.
Westminster 65, Slippery Rock Tea. 40.
Indiana (Pa.) Tea. 39, St. Vincent 32.
Albright 55, Kutztown Teachers 41.
Juniata 47, Drexel 32.
W. Virginia Tech 71, Potomac Tea. 28.

South

Kentucky 63, Georgia Tech 53.
Louisiana Tech 36, Centenary 33.
Erskine 31, Wofford 30.
Texas 58, Baylor 38.
Appalachian 49, W. Carolina Tea. 47.
N. Carolina 41, N. Carolina State 28.
Murray Tea. 46, Memphis Tea. 31.
Tulane 36, Mississippi 30.
E. Tenn. State 67, Lincoln Memorial 53.

Midwest

Tiffin 49, Gimn 22.
Ohio 55, Ohio Wesleyan 35.
Concordia (Ill.) 31, Elmhurst 30.
Bowling Green 42, Ashland 41.
Findlay 47, Wittenberg 35.
Lawrence Tech 78, Cleary 34.
Alma 54, Hope 42.
Iowa State 52, Carleton 32.
Central Michigan 50, Ferris 32.
Kemper 37, Wentworth 29.
Emporia State 47, Marysville Tea. 35.
St. Thomas 43, MacAlester 37.
Gustavus Adolphus 37, S. Dak. State 34.
Northern Ill. Tea. 41, Camp Grant 38 (overtime).
Taylor 48, Huntington 39.
Kearney Teachers 54, York 49.
Luther 53, Upper Iowa 31.
Carroll 40, Lake Forest 35.
Milwaukee Tea. 60, Whitewater Tea. 31.
Albion 42, Adrian 38.
Kalamazoo 50, Olivet 44.

West

St. Mary's (Calif.) 37, Santa Clara 35.
Texas 58, Baylor 38.
Abilene Christian 34, Daniel Baker 26.
Washington 43, Oregon State 38.
Stanford 33, San Francisco U. 29.
Chapman 49, Occidental 29.
Pepperdine 44, Caltech 30.
Golden State 34, California 32.

Budge Takes Lead

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20 (AP)—Don Budge took first place in the touring pro tennis troupe's singles standing last night, defeating Lester Stoefen, 6—0, 12—10.

Stoefen, former United States Davis Cupper, joined the troupe to replace the injured Frankie Kovacs.

Fred Perry won from Bobby Riggs, 6—2, 7—5, and Budge and Riggs teamed in the doubles to defeat Perry and Stoefen, 7—9, 6—2, 6—4.

Canadian Hockey

Undated Scores

By the Canadian Press

O. H. A. Junior A

Toronto Rangers 5, Brantford 4.
Guelph 3, St. Michael's 2.

Saskatchewan Senior

Moose Jaw 5, Saskatoon 3.

A. B. C. Senior

Calgary 3, Trail 2.

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Commerce and Finance

Auto Output Ban Means Sharp If Temporary Unemployment

Business and Industry

No. American Plans to Sell Union Electric

NEW YORK (AP)—The North American Co. announced it was planning to sell publicly its entire holdings of common stock in Union Electric Co., of Missouri.

"Our program contemplates a nation-wide distribution through a group of investment bankers of such amounts of this stock as can be sold at an acceptable price," the company said in a letter to stockholders advising them that an application was being filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for authority to sell its 2,695,000 shares of Union Electric, the entire amount outstanding.

Large Income

"The carrying out of this program in its entirety would enable the company to realize from the sale of this one investment substantially more than the amount required to pay off all its debentures. It would also be a step toward conforming with the recommendations made to the commission by its public utilities division in integration proceedings against the North America Co."

The North American Co. plans to enter into an agreement with a group of investment bankers, headed by Dillon, Read & Co., for the distribution of the Union Electric stock, the announcement stated. The offering price has yet not been established.

The first move toward retirement of its debentures was taken by North American last year when it paid dividends on its common stock in the form of part of its holdings in Washington Railway & Electric Co. and Detroit Edison Co. By using the stocks of these companies in paying dividends, North American was able to use cash earnings and other funds to retire approximately $20,000,000 of debentures, leaving $50,000,000 now outstanding.

Union Electric constitutes one of North American's most valuable properties. The company produced nearly 2,500,000,000 kilowathours of electricity in the first nine months of 1941 and as of Sept. 30 had 365,204 customers.

Large Investments

North American has large investments in other operating companies, the most important of which are the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., Pacific Gas & Electric Co., Wisconsin Electric Power Co., Washington Railway & Electric Co. and the Detroit Edison Co.

In the fall of 1939 the Securities and Exchange Commission conducted a lengthy hearing into charges from various quarters that ranking officers of Union Electric Co. had made political contributions with the intention of influencing legislation affecting it. This investigation resulted in the ramoval of all top executives of Union Electric by North American in a drastic shakeup of personnel early in 1940.

New SEC Chairman

© Harris & Ewing

Ganson Purcell

SEC Opposes IBA Plan to Enlarge The Commission

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission is opposed to an Investment Bankers' Association proposal for enlargement of the commission and longer tenure of office for its members.

Ganson Purcell, newly elected Chairman of the Commission, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee that a reorganization would create confusion and would "encumber and delay" the Commission.

The committee is studying a number of I. B. A. proposals for changes in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The suggestion that the Commission membership be enlarged from five to nine was made by John S. Fleek of Cleveland, President of the I. B. A., who said it would relieve the load now carried by the Commission and would result in greater efficiency. Under the I. B. A. suggestion, the Commission would split into panels or divisions to expedite its work.

The I. B. A. proposal also called for an increase to 10 years in the five-year tenure of members and a salary raise from $10,000 to $15,000 annually. Mr. Fleek pointed to the rapid turnover in Commission personnel and its heavy work load.

Should the panel system be approved, Mr. Fleek said, "it might be desirable to transfer the administration of the Public Utility Holding Act to a separate body."

Mr. Purcell said the Commission was convinced that any departmentalization of its work would produce great inefficiency and would jeopardize "consistency of administration."

"It is essential," he said, "that the Commission act as a unit. The securities industry itself would be the first to suffer from any lack of co-ordination."

Nelson Halts Auto Output As of Feb. 1

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP) — The automobile industry has been commanded by Donald M. Nelson to halt the $10,000,000-a-day clink of its assembly lines by Feb. 1 and turn its full machine-power into manufacture of weapons.

The war-production director announced this drastic order Jan. 20. It was the first he had issued since his appointment Jan. 13, and it gave industry a pungent foretaste of the methods by which he means to get all-out war production.

Mr. Nelson disclosed that President Roosevelt had approved his plans for revamping and streamlining the entire Federal setup concerned with war production and said details of the plans would be made public immediately.

The automobile order prohibits all manufacture of passenger cars and light trucks after midnight Jan. 31—including even vehicles for Army, Navy, or lend-lease purposes.

After Jan. 31, it was indicated, the automobile industry would be placed in the hands of Ernest Kanzler, long-time associate of Henry Ford and one-time Ford production manager. He was said to be slated for the job of directing the industry's total conversion to production of armament.

Former head of the Universal Credit Corporation, a Ford affiliate, and now chief of the OPM automotive branch, Mr. Kanzler came into the defense setup early this month in the midst of management-labor efforts to decide on the framework of the conversion program.

To Make Big Trucks

The automobile production ban meant that passenger cars and light trucks needed by the armed services must be drawn in future from the stocks "frozen" Jan. 1 by OPM as a preliminary to government rationing.

Mr. Nelson declared the cars and trucks left in dealers' hands, plus those manufactured this month, had permitted accumulation of a supply from which "all foreseeable military demands" could be met. The Government already has ordered 130,000 new cars held in dealers' storage. Output of heavy trucks was not affected by the order, since these units are considered essential to industry.

Official announcement of the action said that Mr. Nelson had "approved a recommendation" of the nine-member war production board which met for the first time late yesterday. The wording emphasized the stipulation in President Roosevelt's executive order creating the board that Nelson's authority was final—that the board could merely give him "advice and assistance."

Stoppage of automobile production, however, was of secondary importance at yesterday's session, since the meeting was called primarily to hear Mr. Nelson's reorganization plans for the industrial front.

DETROIT, Jan. 21—The War Production Board's order halting all passenger car and light vehicle production Feb. 1 was not unexpected in the automotive industry, but the stoppage will mean widespread if temporary unemployment.

Walter P. Reuther, member of the United Automobile Workers—CIO international executive board and director of the union's General Motors department, estimated that the number of workers to be affected would total approximately 350,000.

He predicted, however, that under Donald M. Nelson's direction of the War Production effort, all of these workers could be absorbed in war implement output within from six to eight months.

CHICAGO (AP)—Representatives of the nation's 42,000 car dealers today studied definite steps to aid them in coping with problems raised by the rationing program and the curtailment of auto production.

Plan Outlined

A four-point plan of proposed legislation was submitted to 3,000 of them gathered in the largest assembly in the 25-year history of the National Automobile Dealers Association. Charles W. Bishop, general counsel of the organization, opined that the suggestions—if approved by Congress—would "answer most of the major problems." The plan envisioned legislation which would:

1. Provide criminal penalties for violation of the federal car rationing order and authorize the government to bring injunction proceedings against violators.
2. Authorize President Roosevelt to fix prices of all autos at fair retail levels.
3. Empower President Roosevelt to designate a government agency to purchase the frozen stock of cars of any dealer who wanted to quit the business. The price in such cases would be established at a level between the dealer's cost and the fixed selling price.
4. Permit a dealer to terminate his lease if he wanted to abandon the trade. Or, if he chose to stay in business, to apply to the courts to fix a fair rental value of his place in the light of the rationing order.

N. Y. Retail Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)— The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced that December sales of department stores in the second reserve area, which includes New York State, Northern New Jersey and parts of Connecticut, averaged 10 per cent above December, 1940.

Tubular Steel Engine Mounts

Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce

Futurism makes an unknowing debut at a busy American aircraft factory. In the above photograph, from the Aviation News Committee, the camera's eye is looking through scores of tubular steel engine mounts, ready for installation on Army bombers being rushed to completion at the plant of North American Aviation. In the background is a bomber wing bearing the Army Air Forces' insignia.

War Emergency Revives Open Pit Charcoal Burning in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

IRONTON, Ohio — Necessity, brought on by the war emergency, has revived an industry which has been all but nonexistent since 1916—open pit charcoal burning. Except for the substitution of trucks for teams of oxen the business is flourishing in this region in much the same way as a hundred years ago.

Charcoal is used for metallurgical and chemical purposes, such as case hardening of guns and gun mountings. Some goes into purification of water and for filtration, and some into gas masks, especially the activated or finely divided forms with large areas of absorptive surface. Some is also ground for chicken and stock feed.

Rebuild Pits

Military demands and the consequent increase in prices, up to about 16 cents for a 20-pound bushel, have inspired many so-called marginal producers to rebuild pits and go back into business, even though under these antiquated conditions they usually earn nothing more than small wages.

A hundred years ago, relates Science and Appliance, published by the Ohio State University Research Foundation, and continuing to some extent through the rest of the nineteenth century, open pit charcoal burning was an accessory industry to the small blast furnaces that had developed in various parts of the country where deposits of iron ore had been discovered. One of the most famous was the Hanging Rock region of Ohio and Kentucky, with its center here in Ironton.

Charcoal burning in that region largely went out with the furnaces. Old Jefferson, the last one to operate, shut off the blast the day after Christmas, 1916. The timber areas, about 10,000 acres to a furnace (clearing about 500 acres a year and cutting once in twenty years) were devoted to other purposes or allowed to grow up again. The colliers and woodsmen, who knew the art, largely disappeared.

Method of Charring

About the same time synthetic wood alcohol and acetone by the fermentation process made unnecessary a great deal of the hardwood distillation industry with charcoal as a byproduct. Most of the charcoal of commerce came from turpentine and other softwood distillation. Now, in many hollows of southern Ohio and northern Kentucky, wood smoke lies faintly fragrant on the breeze. Charcoal burning is having something of a revival.

The wood, chopped to proper lengths, is carefully piled on a circular hearth 40 to 50 feet in diameter to make a mound about ten feet high, with smaller pieces of "lapwood" to make a dense outer surface. The mound is covered with leaves (experiments with weeds seem unsatisfactory) and then with fine earth and charcoal dust to make the completed "pit." Draft holes in the earth near the bottom control the charring which is started by building a fire in a "chimney" at the top of the mound.

Charring, with careful attention day and night to keep the wood from burning, takes ten days to two weeks. The tar and alcohol are lost, of course. A successful collier can make a product that is practically free from burned places and "brands" that are merely scorched.

In New England and elsewhere portable sheet-iron kilns improve the yield somewhat, but still lose the byproducts. The worst indictment of the business as it is now conducted is that it is indiscriminate, clearing all timber on land that should be devoted to forest. If the material selected were all unfit trees and branches the small charcoal industry could be considered a valuable adjunct to forestry.

Business Failures Below '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended Jan. 15 totaled 260, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported, against 203 in the preceding week and 283 in the corresponding period in 1941.

N. American Aviation Net $1.77 a Share

INGLEWOOD, Calif. (AP)—North American Aviation, Inc., reported a net income before income and excess profits taxes, of $16,008,677, or a consolidated net income of $6,075,954, for the nine months ended last Sept. 30.

This was equivalent to $1.77 a share. The firm paid total dividends of $2 a share in 1941.

North American announced it was changing its fiscal year to end Sept. 30, but said the consolidated net income of $6,075,954 for nine months might be compared to that of $7,090,336 or $2.06 per share for the calendar year of 1940.

It listed sales for the nine months period at $60,865,687 and gross profits on sales at $19,656,796.

The firm makes trainer and fighter planes for the British Royal Air Force and medium bombers for the United States Army at its plant here, and advanced trainers for the U. S. Army at its Dallas, Texas, plant.

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Building Tops 6 Billion Mark For Past Year

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Dodge Corp. reported building and engineering contracts awarded in 1941 in 37 Eastern States totaled $6,007,474,000, topping the $6,000,000,000 mark for the first time since 1928.

The previous post-depression high record was set in 1940, when awards in the Eastern States aggregated $4,003,957,000, the Statistical Research Service said.

Big Building Plan

"The 1942 program is presently estimated to equal in total dollar volume that of 1941," the concern said, "with a vastly increased war construction program, volume of civilian construction curtailed to absolute essentials and an approximately normal volume of maintenance and repairs.

"Seventy-five to 80 per cent of this year's total volume will be war construction," it added. "Construction becomes in 1942 one of the country's leading war industries."

Building of new manufacturing plant capacity reached a record total of $1,181,523,000, excluding all processing machinery, the service said, compared with 1940 volume in this section of $442,424,000. The previous record year was 1920, when the total "at much higher cost levels than currently prevalent" was $635,168,000.

A 48 per cent increase in commercial building over 1940 and a slight rise in public and institutional buildings lifted the 1941 nonresidential building total to $2,315,671,000 or 79 per cent ahead of 1940, the service said.

Home Building Up

Residential building contracts at $1,953,801,000 were 22 per cent ahead of 1940 and the largest since 1928. Snigle family houses increased 37 per cent in number and 33 per cent in total cost compared with 1940; two-family houses doubled in number and total cost; multiple dwellings declined 29 per cent in dollar volume and new family units added were 24 per cent under 1940.

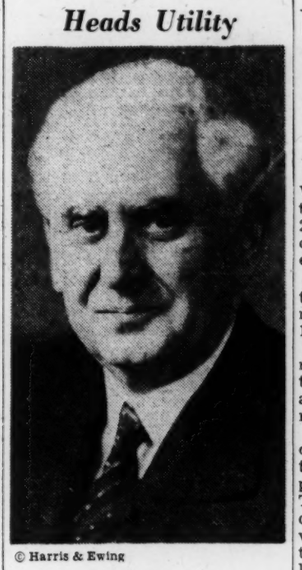
Heavy engineering contracts, for public works and utilities, climbed to $1,738,002,000 in 1941 compared with $1,112,373,000 the previous year.

Syndicate Offers Alabama Power Co. $80,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP) — A syndicate headed by the First Boston Corp. and Bonbright & Co. is offering publicly today a new $80,000,000 issue of Alabama Power Co. 3½ per cent bonds at 101¾.

The offering syndicate won the award in competitive bidding on Monday. Proceeds, together with other funds, will be used by Alabama Power to retire its now outstanding debt amounting to more than $97,000,000.

Heads Utility



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Leo T. Crowley

Named President of the Philadelphia Company to succeed Frank R. Phillips, who was elected Chairman of the Board and Executive Committee of the company and its subsidiaries. Heads of affiliated companies also were named, including Pressly H. McCance as president of the Duquesne Light Company; Franklin F. Schauer, president of the Equitable Gas & Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Companies, and D. P. Hartson, vice-president of the Equitable and Pittsburgh and West Virginia.

Japan's Scrap Iron Supply Estimated At 10,000,000 Tons

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Iron Age said today that Japan's supply of iron and steel scrap is sufficient to permit high armament production by that country for many months to come.

The trade magazine estimated Japan's scrap pile at the start of 1942 at about 10,000,000 tons. (The Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel estimated 1941 United States consumption at more than 53,500,000 gross tons of scrap, highest on record.)

"In the decade just ended," said the survey, "Japan received about 11,600,000 tons of scrap from the United States, a period in which the Japanese steel industry produced approximately 56,000,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, and about 30,000,000 tons of pig-iron.

"Scrap collectors in the East have been burning the tin off old cans in bonfires and sending the charred cans to the steel mills. One mill in the Pittsburgh-Wheeling-Weirton district is experimenting with use of partly detinned cans in steel melting.

"In an effort to salvage the tin from old cans, two large detinning firms met recently with OPM representatives at Washington."

U. S. Income In 1941 Put At $92 Billion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—War fattened the national income to the record-breaking total of $92,200,000,000 in 1941, or an average of $693 per person, Government economists estimated today.

This was $16,200,000,000 more than 1940 and even $8,800,000,000 more than the fabulous year of 1929.

In 1942, it is due to be more. How much more depends upon the extent of growing war expenditures, and also upon how much prices rise.

The experts figured that about one-third of the increase in national income last year was dissipated in the higher cost of things. Taxes, savings campaigns, credit controls, price fixing and other devices are counted on to remedy this trend toward soaring costs of living.

Wages and salaries accounted for the biggest part of the national income, $48,000,000,000, which was 9 per cent more than in 1940. Farm income, dividends, profits from unincorporated businesses, and other types of income also gained.

Manufacturing industries, augmented by a large number of new defense factories and defense orders for many old ones, produced $26,600,000,000 of the national income. In order, the next biggest contributions were made by the Government, retail and wholesale trade, service establishments such as restaurants and theaters, agriculture, finance, transportation, and construction.

Military expenditures of the United States and British Governments here represented about $15,000,000,000, or 16 per cent of the total. President Roosevelt has set the nation a goal of spending an amount equivalent to half the national income for this purpose in the future.

In terms of jobs, the higher national income meant that nonagricultural workers increased 2,400,000 in number and reached a total of 40,600,000. Retail sales, one of the best indicators of the general populace's income, rose 17 per cent to a total of $53,500,000,000.

Reserve Board Says Industrial Output Highest in History

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that American industrial production rose in 1941 from 139 to 168 per cent of the 1935-39 average.

This 29-point gain was one of the largest for any year and brought the figure to the highest point in American history.

The December index of 168 was two points higher than November, but the board explained that actually December production was somewhat smaller. The index rose because the decline was less than expected normally at that season. The index is adjusted to make allowance for seasonal differences.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 15

Normal Tax and Surtax Rates

Income taxes for 1941 are paid on normal tax net incomes and on surtax net incomes. A study of the instructions that accompany the tax forms will show how to compute the tax on such incomes. This brief statement should serve to help to that end.

The Internal Revenue Code, as amended, provides for only one normal tax rate, and that is 4 per cent. It is upon the normal tax net income—that is, the net income less the sum of (1) allowable personal exemption and credits for dependents, (2) the interest on obligations of the United States and its instrumentalities, and (3) an earned income credit of 10 per cent of the amount of the earned net income but not in excess of 10 per cent of the amount of the net income. If the net income is $3,000, no more than $300 earned net income credit would be deductible from the net income. The entire amount of the taxpayer's net income up to and including $3,000, regardless of the source, is considered earned net income.

The surtax is imposed upon the entire amount of surtax net income. In the computation of the surtax net income the only credits allowable against net income are the personal exemption and the credit for dependents.

The rates of surtax increase as the amount of the surtax net income increases. For instance, if the surtax net income is not over $2,000, the surtax is 6 per cent of the surtax net income. The surtax upon a surtax net income of $2,000 is $120; upon a surtax net income in excess of $2,000 and not in excess of $4,000, $120 plus 9 per cent of the excess over $2,000; upon a surtax net income of $4,000; $300; upon a surtax net income in excess of $4,000 and not in excess of $6,000, $300 plus 13 per cent of the excess over $4,000; upon a surtax net income of $6,000, $560; and upon a surtax net income in excess of $6,000 and not in excess of $8,000, $560 plus 17 per cent of the excess over $6,000. Thus the rates are increased from 6 per cent on the first $2,000 to 77 per cent on the excess of surtax net income over $5,000,000.

The maximum surtax is 77 per cent. On a surtax net income of $5,000,000, the surtax is $3,723,780. When the surtax net income exceeds $5,000,000, the 77 per cent rate is applicable to such excess, in addition to the surtax of $3,723,780.

U. S. Plans 'Bombing' Southwest Areas Into Fruitfulness

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Inventor Lytle S. Adams said the U. S. Department of Agriculture is considering a plan to "bomb" into fruitfulness the vast arid lands of the southwest to make them produce much-needed rubber, fiber for rope and twine and pasturage.

Dr. Adams, who developed the method of picking up and delivering air mail sacks without landing a plane, submitted the idea of planting from low-flying airplanes seeds of the guayule shrub, which yields rubber, and the yucca plant, from which fiber is made.

In this way, he said, enough guayule and yucca could be sown on the 750,000,000 acres of public land available in the southwest to supply all the nation's rubber and fiber needs. Normal supplies of the two products from the Far East have been cut off by the war.

Dr. Adams says he has invented a machine for sowing the seeds by plane. The seeds, with fertilizers and an insect repellent, would be molded into pellets and dropped from a plane after the region's infrequent rains have softened the earth. Thus, he said, 50 to 60 acres could be planted in five minutes.

In like manner, grass would be sown. The guayule and yucca, native to the region, would "hold the soil" and protect the grass from heavy rains. The resulting improved grazing would greatly increase the livestock productivity of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California, Dr. Adams said.

The Senate has passed legislation authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to plant 75,000 acres of guayule plants as a means of developing a domestic source of crude rubber. Earlier, Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones announced a $400,000,000 government program for production of synthetic rubber from gas and oil products.

Investment Consultation Service

An Investment Consultation Account is one in which you employ the Investment Division of our Trust Department to advise you in the investment of your property. It is purely advisory; you continue to keep your own records and to handle your own securities. Its purpose is to help you establish a sound, well-balanced investment list.

Our Consultation Service offers you:

1. A review of your securities every three months, with recommendations for sales and purchases.
2. Continuing watchfulness by our organization for developments affecting your stocks and bonds and, when desirable, suggestions for changes.
3. Consultation with us in regard to your investments at any time.

Our officers will be glad to explain this service to you in detail.

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Associated Press Quotations — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1942 — Associated Press Quotations

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	487,330
1942 volume to date	8,620,870
1941 volume to date	8,432,770

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—Mild pressure on steels, aircrafts and chemical shares put the stock market in a retreating mood today and leaders gave up fractions to a point or more.

Although lower from the start the list was fairly resistant until confronted with increased offerings around midday. Declines predominated near the final hour. Exceptions included a small assortment of coppers, oils and farm implements. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Despite the fact selling was relatively light and the news from the Philippine fighting zone more favorable, speculative contingents seemed in no hurry to discard their lately displayed caution. Handicapping buying initiative, brokers said, were tax considerations and the still critical position of Singapore.

Shares backward most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Douglas, Westinghouse, Eastman, Standard Oil (N. J.), Great Northern Pfd., and Santa Fe, DuPont and J. C. Penney dipped to new lows for the last year.

Humble Oil, International Petroleum and Pittsburgh Plate Glass retreated in the Curb. American Cynamid "B" recorded a fractional gain.

Bonds Decline

Pressure increased against domestic corporate and Latin American issues after a morning show of stability in the rail group of the bond market today.

Losses ranged to more than 2 points near the end [illegible]

Offerings of South American bonds increased as it appeared that Argentina would refuse to join in a hemispheric declaration of war against the Axis powers.

Argentine 4s and 4½s, and Buenos Aires 4½s dropped more than a point. Losses were also posted for issues of Colombia, Chile, Brazil and Uruguay.

Corporates down included N. Y. Central 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Frisco 4½s of '78 and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles.

U. S. Governments were irregular, with modest demand for the newer taxable issues.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

May wheat

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago	1.31⅜	1.30¾	1.31½	1.30⅝
Minneapolis	1.26⅛	1.25⅜	1.26⅛	1.25⅜
Kansas City	1.25¾	1.25	1.25¾	1.24⅞
Winnipeg	.80⅛	.79⅞	.80⅛	.79⅞
July wheat				
Chicago	1.33⅛	1.32¼	1.32⅞	1.32
Minneapolis	1.28⅛	1.27⅛	1.28⅛	1.27
Kansas City	1.26½	1.25⅞	1.26½	1.25¾
Winnipeg	.81¼	.80⅞	.81⅛	.80⅞
September wheat				
Chicago	1.34⅝	1.33⅞	1.34½	1.33½
Minneapolis			1.29⅝	1.28½
May corn				
Chicago	.87⅜	.86¼	.87¼	.85⅞
Kansas City	.82⅜	.81	.82¼	.81
Chicago	.89⅛	.87⅞	.89	.87¾
Kansas City	.84	.83⅛	.84	.82¾
May oats				
Chicago	.59⅝	.59⅜	.59⅝	.59¼
Minneapolis	.55⅞	.55⅜	.55⅞	.55¼
Winnipeg	.49¾	.49⅜	.49⅝	.49⅛
Rye, Chicago				
May	.85½	.84⅜	.85¼	.84
July	.87⅞	.86⅛	.87⅝	.86⅜
September	.89¾	.88¾	.89½	.88⅛

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
January	10.60	10.60	10.52	10.57	10.62
March	12.12	12.15	12.07	12.15	12.12
May	12.37	12.40	12.32	12.40	12.37
July	12.55	12.60	12.52	12.60	12.57

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.93	1.95⅜	1.92⅞	1.95	1.91⅞
July	1.94⅝	1.97¼	1.94⅜	1.96¾	1.93⅝

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.38	18.46	18.37	18.41	18.39
May	18.53	18.63	18.53	18.54	18.50
July	18.65	18.76	18.65	18.68	18.62
Oct.	18.80	18.88	18.77	18.79	18.73
Dec.	18.84	18.90	18.84	18.84	18.76

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.88	13.90	13.88	13.90b	13.89
July	13.87	13.89	13.87	13.88b	13.87

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8b	95.8
May				95.8b	95.8
July				95.6b	95.8
	Tops			95.2b	95.4
March			126.8b	127.5a	127.0
May	127.0	127.0	127.0	126.8b	126.9
July			126.3b	126.7a	126.4
b—Bid a—Asked					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close
March	8.55	8.60	8.55	8.60	Close
May	8.62	8.65	8.62	8.64b	8.61

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March					
June				15.00b	15.00
b—Bid.				15.00b	15.00

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. March					
No. 3				2.99b	2.99
b—Bid.					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.36b	6.38a			6.36
b-Bid. a-Asked.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
•Jan.	34.10	34.40	34.10	34.35	34.10
•Feb.	34.75	34.85	34.60	34.80	34.55
•March	34.75	35.05	34.75	34.90	34.65
	Eggs				
†Jan.	32.60	32.90	32.55	32.80	32.25
†Oct.	33.50	33.75	33.50	33.75	33.35
‡Feb.	31.60	31.85	31.60	31.85	31.50

•S. s. †R. s. ‡F. g. f.

	Potatoes				
March	3.27	3.28	3.27	3.28	3.27
Nov.	2.70	2.74	2.70	2.74	2.78

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Schram's Aide Back With RFC

NEW YORK (AP)—H. Clay Johnson, special assistant to Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange, has been granted a leave of absence to return to his former connection with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Washington, it was announced.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	49½	49	49	
51¾	43⅜	Acme Steel (4a)	1	48	48	48	Jan 16
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅞
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	14	35½	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	11	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 20
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	5	21¼	21	21	— ⅜
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	2	5	5	5	
167½	135⅛	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	135¼	135	135⅛	—17⅜
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Jan 19
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	14	14	14	
9	5	Allied Stores	5	5¾	5⅝	5½	— ¼
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	80	80	80	— ¾
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	13	29⅜	28¾	28¾	— ¾
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	7	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½k	1	14¼	14¼	14½	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	1	21¾	21½	21¾	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ¼
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	1	7⅝	7¼	7¼	Jan 20
8¼	⅛	Am Bosch	1	5	4¾	5	Jan 15
39	26½	Am Brakes 2.20g	1	33	32¼	33	Jan 20
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 20
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	8	65¼	64⅛	64¼	— ½
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	Jan 12
34⅜	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	13	31¾	30¼	30⅝	— ⅞
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	72½	72	72	— ½
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (1½e)	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	101½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	+1
5½	2¼	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Am Comm Al	10	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
72	60	Am Crys S (1¾e)	6	20¾	20	20	— ½
34⅜	20½	Am Encaus Til	3	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
9¾	6½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	6	6	6	+ ½
3⅛	1⅛	Am & For Pow	7	½	½	½	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½g	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾g	9	27¼	25	25¼	—1½
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 20
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	2	29	28¾	29	Jan 20
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	9	3¼	3	3	— ¼
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
51¾	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	4	43	42½	42⅝	— ½
2⅛	1	Am Ice	3	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	Jan 20
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	6½	Am Inv III (.80)	4	7	6½	7	+ ½
50	38	Am In III pf (2½)	2	40	40	40	Jan 16
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	13	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅜
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	88½	88½	88½	—1
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 17
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	1	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅛
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	10	¼	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	6	24¼	24	24	— ⅜
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	3	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
7¾	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	37	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	6	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
45⅝	33⅝	Am Smelt (½e)	9	41⅞	41¼	41½	— ½
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	Jan 13
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jan 20
28½	15⅜	Am Steel F (2g)	13	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	— ¼
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	2	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
13½	6⅞	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8	8	8	Jan 19
22⅛	13	Am Sugar (2e)	2	19½	19½	19½	—1
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	96	96	96	— ⅜
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	19¼	19⅛	19¼	Jan 20
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	16	126⅞	126¼	126¾	— ¼
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	3	47⅜	47	47	— ⅜
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (4½g)	13	48½	47½	47½	—1
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	Jan 14
39	33⅜	Am Type Fdrs	4	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	23⅛	Am Viscose(1½e)	20	25¼	25	25	— ⅜
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115	115	115	Jan 17
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	8	3	2⅞	3	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
85⅜	31½	Am Woolen	9	55⅜	51¼	51¼	— ¼
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	7	74¼	73	73⅛	—1⅛
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
56¾	46⅜	Am Z pr pf (5g)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	28	28¼	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅞
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
2½	¾	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	— ¼
33⅞	26	A P W Paper	6	1½	1½	1½	Jan 20
112⅛	108½	Arch-DM (1.85g)	5	24½	24	24	—1
5½	2¼	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111¼	111¼	111¼	+1
70¼	47½	Armour III	6	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
72	60	Arm III prpf 1½k	6	64¾	64½	64½	— ½
34⅜	20½	Arm III pf	1	66	66	66	—4⅛
9¾	6½	Armstron' C 2¼g	8	25½	24⅞	25⅛	— ¾
6¾	3	Arnold C (¼e)	3	7	7	7	+ ¼
		Artloom (.77½g)	2	3½	3½	3½	
103	53⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 20
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72	72	72	Jan 16
102½	76	As D 2pf (5¼k)	2	83	82	83	Jan 17
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	2	21	21	21	—1
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	81	32½	31⅛	32	— ⅜
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	7	66½	65¼	65¼	— ¾
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	19	25½	24¼	24¾	— ¾
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	30	30	30	Jan 20
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	42½	42½	42½	Jan 20
28⅞	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	7	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	+1
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅞	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 14
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(41g)	3	65⅝	65	65	—5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	67	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	11	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅝
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	17	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	9	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
13½	7	Barber As 1½e)	8	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 15
24⅞	13⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	15	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
31⅜	17¼	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
27⅝	20	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jan 20
104½	102⅞	Beat Cream (1a)	3	22½	22½	22½	
106	103	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
104	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
126	108	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
8½	6½	Bcech-Nut (4a)	2	10⅜	109	109	— ½
41⅜	32	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	Jan 17
20⅞	10½	Bendix Av (1e)	20	37⅜	36⅞	37	— ⅜
50	17	Benef Ind(1.70g)	12	13⅜	12⅞	13½	+ ⅛
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	5	34½	34	34½	Jan 19
89½	51½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	109¾	109	109	— ½
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	2	22½	22	22	— ½
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jan 20
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	15	7	6¾	6¾	— ½
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	36	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	29½	29½	29½	
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	16¾	16⅜	16¾	Jan 19
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	11	20½	20⅛	20¼	
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	19	22¾	22	22	— ½
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 19
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 16
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jan 19
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	2	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	6	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	3	40⅜	40	40	
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	½	½	½	
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	8	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Jan 20
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	Jan 19
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	35	35	35	Jan 16
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	4	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	8	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	8	3	3	3	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21	21	21	— ⅜
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	4	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅞
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	2	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅜
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	—1¼
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 20
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 16
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ½
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	19	19	19	— ¼
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1⅞	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	67	1	¾	¾	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅞	9⅜	CampbellW 1.60g	3	13	12¾	12¾	Jan 20
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	17¼	Canadian Pacific	32	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
27⅝	20	Cannon Mills (2)	5	34½	34	34½	Jan 19
38⅜	15⅜	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26½	26½	26½	—1¼
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	3	2¾	2¾	Jan 19
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	2	64½	64	64	Jan 16
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	10	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅝
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	19	20¼	19⅞	20	— ⅛
10½	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	14	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Agu (1½a)	5	21⅞	21	21	— ¾
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 20
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	4	16⅜	16	16	
4	2	Century Rib M	2	3	3	3	+ ½
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	9	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅜
53⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	9	2	2	2	— ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¼e)	1	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 19
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	21	36¼	35½	35½	— ⅝
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Jan 15
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	10	4⅜	4	4⅛	— ⅜
3	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	21	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
8½	⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4½	4½	4½	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	8	16⅜	15½	15½	—1
44½	37½	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jan 19
54	49	Chi Rock Is & P	2			11	Jan 20
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 19
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 13
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	12	12	12	Jan 20
3	1	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
72⅛	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	32	47¾	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	5	10	10	10	
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	1	32½	32½	32½	— ¾
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	1	26½	26½	26½	— ¾
44½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	8	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
39⅝	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	5	3⅜	33	33	—1⅜
106	78	Coca-Cola (5g)	8	74	72½	72½	—2
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Jan 20
16⅛	10⅞	Colgate-P (½a)	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Jan 20
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	5	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	1	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 20
4⅞	1	Col G & E (.10g)	16	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
82¼	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	50¼	50	50	
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	1	5⅜	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	+1
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	70½	70½	70½	Jan 20
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	14	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	94	94	94	— ½
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	10	23¾	23	23¼	— ½
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100	100	100	Dec30
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	12	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
11	⅞	Com'th & South	30	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 20
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	42	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅝
30⅛	20	Com Edis (1.80)	60	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅜
4	2¼	Conde Nast (¼g)	1	17	22¼	21⅞	— ⅛
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	2	4½	4½	4½	

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Study Reveals U. S. Shortage In Raw Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—America's great stake in maintaining the future peace is vividly illustrated in a study released by the White House today showing how this country is acutely dependent for its very existence upon raw materials drawn from all over the world.

Security against war stands out in this report as not only an ideal but a national necessity if the nation's industries are not to be brought down to depression levels and the standard of living sharply reduced.

How dependent the United States is upon keeping open the shipping lanes of the Seven Seas is underlined by the fact that while America produces nearly half of the world's supply of raw materials, it regularly consumes as much as the rest of the world combined.

Even to meet the nation's normal demand, the United States must call upon distant areas of the world to supply its tin, rubber, hemp, chromite, tungsten, mica splittings, graphite, burlap, jute, palm and cocoanut oils, manganese, cork, asbestos, and a score of lesser known materials.

Indispensable in War

These materials are vital to the nation's prosperity in time of peace and today they are indispensable to the nation's war effort.

To cope with the shortages of materials needed to supply the war industries, the Government is engaged in a fourfold program:

It is increasing domestic production by Government subsidy, by private capital, and by pressing the adoption of the 160-hour work week in key industries.

It is stepping up imports from all parts of the world where imports are still possible and encouraging increased production in all areas to which the United States has shipping access.

It is limiting civilian use of critical materials.

It is encouraging widespread substitution and conservation both in the armed forces and in civilian life.

Industrial Development

Steel, aluminum, and magnesium are materials which the United States possesses or has access to plentiful supplies of ores and the principal problem in stepping up production is to increase manufacturing facilities.

In most of the other vital materials the problem is one of seeking new sources and developing to the limit present sources.

Second only in importance to these basic metals are the many alloying metals used to toughen steel. They are almost as vital to war production as steel itself.

Most important of these are nickel, chromium, tungsten, manganese, vanadium, cobalt, molybdenum and silicon. There are many others.

The general function of these alloys is to make steel harder. They are used singly and in various combinations and from them comes harder armor plate for tanks, planes and ships; linings for gun barrels, armor-piercing bullets, and a variety of other things. More important, alloys yield high-speed steel for machine tools that make mass production methods possible.

Enormous Consumption

Supplies of most of them are limited. In 1941 the United States consumed two thirds of the world supply of nickel, for instance, and could have used more. Only molybdenum and silicon are found in plentiful quantities in the United States which is largely dependent upon imports for all the rest.

America has been dependent upon the Orient and the Netherlands Indies for large quantities of chromium, tungsten, and manganese, quantities of which probably will be lacking for some time to come as a result of Japanese aggression in the Pacific. Fortunately, stockpiles have been somewhat built up.

This country has low-grade deposits of these ores, which now are being worked under various forms of Government subsidy. South American production has been sharply stimulated. Arrangements have been made for increased imports from parts of the world, notably Africa. In addition, stockpiles have been increased over a period of years which will help carry the nation through.

Must Keep Lanes Open

"Our job now," says the Office of Emergency Management, is to see how rapidly the United States can translate its products of mine, farm, and factory into the finished instruments of war.

"The fact that this country is geared to a high degree of civilian production is a handicap in many ways. Lack of rubber for civilian automobile tires and tin for canned food, for instance, represents a far more serious problem to the United States than it does to a Japan or Germany not accustomed to a profusion of either.

"On the other hand, restricted use of these luxuries opens up a vast storehouse of materials no other nation possesses. When John Citizen does without a new automobile he contributes steel, copper, rubber and other materials that will be used to defeat the Axis powers. When Mrs. Citizen prepares fresh vegetables instead of opening a can she is helping feed the armies that will defeat Hitler."

Once the trade routes of the world are again reopened to peaceful commerce, the task remains of keeping them open.

Bank Director

Underwood

Linus C. Coggan

Elected a director of the Chemical Bank & Trust Co. Mr. Coggan is Vice-President and Director of the Corn Products Refining Co.

Chemical Bank Shows Substantial Gains During 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Total resources of the Chemical Bank & Trust Company. passed the billion-dollar mark, for the first time, on March 14, 1941, Percy H. Johnson told stockholders in his annual report for the one hundred and eighteenth year of the bank's existence.

The bank's deposit continued to rise throughout 1941, reaching $1,-014,109,864 by Dec. 31, an increase of $129,793,000 for the year. Investment holdings were increased approximately 53 per cent.

While loans and discounts in 1941 averaged only about 10 per cent more than they did in the previous year, they increased substantially during the last quarter, and, Mr. Johnston pointed out, "they are continuing to increase as the defense construction and production program swings into full stride."

Despite the comparatively limited demand from customers for borrowings, the low return for money and the small yield on investments, the report pointed out, the net operating income of $5,208,240 was sufficient, after making provisions for taxes, reserves, losses, employee welfare, bonuses, and dividends, to add $1,-257,009 to the undivided profit account.

The number of shareholders totaled 16,927, an increase of 65 over the previous year, the report stated.

Mr. Johnston pledged the full resources of the institution to support of the Government in its war effort.

At the annual meeting of the bank's stockholders this week, Linus C. Coggan, Vice-President and Director of the Corn Products Refining Company, New York, was elected a director of the bank.

China Supplying Vital War Goods

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—China is bending to the task of supplying two vital war materials—tungsten and antimony—to the United Nations in the battle against the Axis.

In Chungking a Chinese Government spokesman, broadcasting in English, declared "China is doing everything to increase production of these war essentials."

The broadcast was heard here by the CBS shortwave listening post.

The commentator declared China would play an important part in the inter-allied war supply council "now being considered in Washington."

China has been producing 20,000 tons of tungsten annually, and more than 70 per cent of the world's antimony.

Mexico to Tax Vegetables Shipped to U. S., Canada

NOGALES, Sonora, Mex. (AP)—The Mexican Government imposed a 12 per cent tax on vegetables crossing the international boundary to American and Canadian markets, and brokers predicted ruin for the industry, which is in the midst of its most successful season.

Brokers said the tax would amount to $125 on each carload of tomatoes, $120 on a carload of peas, and $70 on peppers. They predicted crossings would be halted within a few days unless the tax is modified or lifted.

Barclays Bank Resources at Peak

NEW YORK—Total resources of Barclays Bank, Limited, London, one of the "Big Five" banks of England, reached an all-time high of £685,166,024 at the end of December, 1941, according to cable advices received by C. A. Gingell, representative in New York of Barclays Bank, Limited. Deposits are reported as £645,185,396, representing an increase of over £98,-000,000 compared with the end of 1940. This figure is the highest amount in the long history of the bank.

A. G. Spalding Earns 86c Share

NEW YORK (AP)—A. G. Spalding & Bros., Inc., sporting goods makers, reported consolidated net income for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, of $427,664, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 86 cents a common share, compared with a net loss of $289,399 in the preceding fiscal year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2⅞s 60-55	109.27	109.27	109.27
30 2½s 72-67	100.17	100.13	100.16

New York City Bonds

68 3s 80	105	104⅝	105

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 AbitibiP&P5s 53	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
2 Adams Exp 4½s 46st	106	106	106
1 Alleghany 5s 44Mod	91	91	91
5 Alleghany 5s Mod	75	75	75
9 Alleghany 5s 50Mod	61⅜	61⅝	61⅝
8 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	57	57	57
10 Allegh Val 4s 52	100.⅝	100.⅝	100.⅝
51 Am & For P5s 2030	68	67¾	67¾
10 AmIG Chem 5½s 59	102½	102⅜	102⅜
1 Am Int 5½s 49	100	100	100
8 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
51 Am T&T 3s 56	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞
1 Am T Fdr cv 50	104	104	104
1 Am WW & E 6s 75	106	106	106
3 Ann Arbor 4s 95	66	65¾	66
6 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅝	108½	108⅝
2 AT&SF aj 95	88½	88½	88½
7 At & SF aj 4s 95 st	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
12 Atl & Birm 4s 33	18	17¾	17¾
29 AC Line 1st 4s 52	83¾	82½	82½
68 AC Line clt 4s 52	72¾	72½	72½
42 AC Line 4½s 64	66½	65	65
2 AC Line 4s 45	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37½	37	37
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s248	31	31	31
18 B&O 1st mtg 4S st	64½	64¼	64⅜
36 B&O 95 st A	38¾	38	38
25 B&O 95 st C	43⅜	42¼	42¼
15 B&O 2000 st D	38⅝	37½	37½
48 B&O 96 st F	38½	37¼	37¾
100 B&O cv 60 st	38⅜	37½	37⅝
7 B&O 4s 48	62	61¾	62
11 B&O PLE & WV 4s 51st	53½	53	53
11 B&O SW 50 st	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝
13 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	54⅜	54¼	54⅜
11 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51st	54½	54¼	54¼
3 Beech Crk 3½s 51	86	80	85
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Bene Ind Loan 2¼s 5	99⅜	99¼	99¼
11 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Boston & Me 5s 55	85½	85½	85½
28 Boston & Me 4½s 70	39½	39	39
7 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	18	17½	17½
23 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
1 Bkly Un Gas 4s 57B	104½	104½	104½
47 Bunf R&P 5T st	40⅜	39½	39½
10 Bur CR&No 5s 34ct	54	53¾	53¾
4 Bush Term 5s 55	59	58	58
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
16 Can Sou 5s 62	84½	83⅞	84½
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108½	106½	106½
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Can Pac 5s 54	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	93¾	93⅛	93⅛
6 Can Pac 4½s 60	82⅞	82⅜	82⅜
16 Can Pac 4s perp	66⅜	66⅛	66⅛
1 Celanese 3s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95	94⅝	94⅝
5 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	3¼	3¼	3¼
14 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13½	13	13
3 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
37 Cen Pac 5s 60	55⅞	54½	54½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
30 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17¼	16¾	16¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	15½	15½	15½
4 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3 C&O 4½s 92	128¼	128¼	128¼
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	103	102	102
5 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	78½	78⅜	78⅜
12 Chi & Alton 3s 49	15½	15½	15½
14 CB&Q 4½s '77	71⅜	71½	71½
4 CB&Q gen 4s '58	82⅞	82½	82½
3 CB&Q24s 1st '49	94⅜	94½	94½
15 CB&Q 3½s II '49	89	89	89
35 Chi & E Ill inc '97	30½	29	29⅜
9 ChiGtWest 4s '88	67	66	66⅛
4 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	67¼	66½	66½
15 CB&Q 3½s III '49	89	89	89
13 Chi I & L 6s '47	36	33	36
1 Chi I & L 5s '47	34	34	34
7 Chi I & L 5s '66	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Chi I & L 4s '47	31	30¾	31
170 CMSP & P 5s '75	11⅞	11½	11⅝
126 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2⅜	2½
2 CM&SP 4¾s '89F	45	45	45
38 CM&SP 4½s '89C	45¾	44	44
20 CM&SP 4½s '89E	45¾	44¾	44¾
25 CM&SP gen 4s '89	44	42⅞	42⅞
1 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	41	41	41
2 Chi &NW 6½s '36	33½	33½	33½
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18½	18	18½
18 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	28¾	27⅞	28⅞
10 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	27	27	27
9 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18	17¾	17¾
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18	17½	17½
42 Chi & NW 4s '87	27½	27	27½
5 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	27½	27½	27½
2 Chi Ry 5s '27	45	45	45
20 CRI & P 4½s '52A	14	13¼	13¼
1 CRI & P cv 4½s '60	21¼	21¼	21¼
138 CRI & P 4s '88	23⅝	22¼	22½
10 CRI & P 4s '88	20½	20½	20½
6 CRI & 4s '88 ct	22½	22	22½
66 CRI & P rfg 5s '34	12⅝	11¾	12
1 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	53¼	53⅛	53¼
13 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108	108¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	101	101	101
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	96¾	96½	96¾
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
5 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	109	108⅞	109
56 CCC&StL 4½s 77	53	52¼	52⅝
1 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 ClevUnTerms5½s 72	82⅝	82½	82½
13 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70¾	69½	69½
4 Col & So 4½s 80	18⅛	17½	17⅝
15 Columbia G 5s 52	101	100⅜	101
14 Columbia G 5s 1961	100½	100	100⅜
3 Colo&So Oh El 3¼s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
32 ComwithEdw3½s58	108½	108½	108½
11 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Con Edis 3½s 56	105½	105¼	105¼
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
4 Con Rys 4s 54	26	25¾	25¾
2 Con Rys 4s 56	25½	25½	25½
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	83	83	83
17 ConsumPow3½s 70	109½	109⅛	109½
12 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108¼	108	108
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	31	31	31
4 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	27¼	27	27
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46	31½	31½	31½
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	26¾	26¾	26¾
7 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	30⅛	30	30
7 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106	105¾	105¾
137 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	61¼	60¼	60¼
34 D & R G 4s 36	13¾	13¼	13¼
6 D & R G West 5s 55	1⅝	1½	1½
17 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	1½	1½	1½
30 D & R G West 5s 78	13⅜	13	13
20 Des Plaines V 4½s 47	78½	78½	78½
2 Det Ed 3s 70	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102½	102½	102½
5 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	17	17	17
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 El Paso & S W 5s 65 st	62	62	62
157 Erie 4½s 2015	54⅜	53¼	53¾
69 Erie 4s 95	89¼	88¾	88¾
Fla E Cst 5s 74	9	9	9
6 Francis Sug 6s 56	76¼	76¼	76¼
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98	97¾	97¾
18 Goodrich 4¼s 56	99	98½	99
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	80	80	80
12 Gt Nor 5s 73	97¼	96½	96½
3 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	88	88	88
6 Gt NUor 4½s 77 E	87	87	87
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	106½	106½	106½
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99½	99	99
48 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97⅛	97	97
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 47	78	77¾	77¾
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
3 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	109½	109½	109½
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	79	79	79
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	99	99	99
5 Housatonic 5s 37	76¾	76¾	76¾
6 Hudson Cal 5s 62 A	38¼	37¼	37¾
31 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	42	41¼	41¾
165 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11	10½	10⅝
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101	100⅝	101
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41	41	41
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	46¾	46½	46½
6 Ill Cen 4s 53	43½	43¼	43¼
23 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43¾	43½	43½
36 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46	44¼	44¼
18 Ill Cen 5s 55	54⅛	53¾	53¾
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	56	56	56
1 Ill Cen St L 3½s 51	48	48	48
61 IC&StLaN'O 5s 63 A	47½	46¾	46⅞
33 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43⅞	43	43
10 Inland Stl 3s 61	105⅛	105	105
67 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	15⅜	1½	1½
18 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14¾	13¾	13¾
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	23½	23	23
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
8 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104⅜	104⅜
11 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Int T&T 4½s 52	41⅜	41½	41½
13 Int T&T 5s 55	44⅝	44¼	44¼
10 James F&Cle& 4s 59	52	51½	51½
39 KCFt&Mem 4s 36	45⅜	44½	45
14 K C South 5s 50	68¾	68½	68¾
1 K C South 3s 50	63	63	63
1 K C Term 4s 60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	103½	103½	103½
2 Lac Gas 6s 42A	81½	81½	81½
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	81	81	81
10 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	96½	96½
48 L E West 3s 47	95½	95	95
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	75	75	75
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	73½	73½	73½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	61½	61½	61½
1 Leh Val Harm 5s 54	48	47¾	47¾
20 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51½	51½	51½
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37½	37	37
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34½	33½	33½
43 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31⅞	31¼	31¼
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	54	54	54
10 Liby McN&L 4s 55	105	105	105
10 Liggett & M 5s 51	122⅜	122¼	122⅛
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97	96⅞	96⅞
2 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121½	121½	121½
4 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84¼	84¼	84¼
6 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103	103	103
12 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97¼	97	97
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	92	92	92
8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86¾	86	86⅜
8 Lou&NSo J& M 4s 52	88½	88½	88½
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	82½	82	82½
7 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51½	51¼	51½
15 Manati Sug 4s 57	49	48½	48½
6 Marion StShov 6s 47st	97	97	97
5 Met W Side E Chi 4s 38	5½	5½	5½
11 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106⅜	106⅜
5 Mil & Nor cn 4½s 39	40¾	40¾	40¾
28 MilSparta&NW4s47	23⅜	22	22⅜
11 M & StL 4s 49	2	2	2
2 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	3¼	3¼	3¼
7 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12½	12	12
29 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12	11½	11½
45 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12	11¼	11¼
76 M-K-Tex 6s 62 A	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
16 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10½	9¾	9¾
45 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	25½	25	25
15 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	36½	35½	35½
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	24½	24	24
9 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	13⅜	11¼	11¼
11 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27¼	26⅜	26⅜
60 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝
13 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27¼	26⅞	26
27 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27½	26⅝	27
34 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27⅜	27	27
26 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Montreal Tr 5s 41	83¼	83¼	83¼
11 Mor & Essex 3s 55	42	41½	41¾
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37¼	37	37
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅞	39½	39½
11 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69½	69¼	69¼
4 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
15 Natl Steel 3s 65	104	103⅝	103⅝
7 N Eng RR 5s 45	65¾	64½	64½
7 N Eng 4s 45	63	62⅞	62⅞
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	119¾	119⅝	119⅝
1 NEng T&T 4½s 61 B	121	121	121
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	82¼	82¼	82¼
21 N Orl Term 4s 53	75½	74¾	74¾
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	44¾	44¼	44¼
12 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	43	42⅞	43
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	46½	46½	46½
40 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59¼	58	58
138 NYC 4½s 2018 A	54	52⅜	52¾
9 NYC cn 4s 98	58⅜	57	57
20 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60¼	60	60
6 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	59	58⅞	59
2 NYC Lt Sh 3½s 98 reg	54½	54¼	54½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	56	56	56
13 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	78⅛	77	77¼
123 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	65¼	64¼	64¼
9 NYChi&StL 3½s 47	98	98	98
17 NY Connect 3½s 65	100¼	99¾	99⅞
4 NY Dock cv 5s 47	77	77	77
12 NY Edis 3¼s 65	107½	107⅛	107½
2 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	61⅛	61	61⅛
9 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55½	54½	55
50 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	33¾	30¾	31¼
7 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	49½	48½	48½
102 NYNH&H 4½s 67	30½	29½	29⅝
18 NYNH&H 4s 55	27¾	27¼	27¼
33 NYNH&H 4s 56	27¾	26½	26½
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	28½	25½	25½
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	26	25½	25½
9 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	26	25¼	25¼
13 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	5	4⅞	5
2 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	30½	30	30½
3 NY Tel 3¼s 67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 Niagara Sh cv 5½sc 50	102	102	102
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	27	27	27
9 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	27	26¾	26¾
2 Norf&W 4s 96	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
4 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103½	103¼	103¼
31 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅞	66½	66¾
15 Nor Pac 5s 2047	57¾	56½	56½
15 Nor Pac 2047 D	57¾	56¼	56¼
64 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅜	53	53
14 Nor Pac 4s 97	74⅞	74½	74⅝
1 Nor Pac 4s 4s 97 reg	70¼	70¼	70¼
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42⅜	52¼	52¼
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109½	109	109½
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Ont Pw N Fls 5s 43	102½	102⅜	102½
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	85¼	84⅞	85¼
1 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	101½	101½	101½
15 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	107	107	107
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108¼	107⅞	108¼
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
1 Pen Gl Sand 3½s 60	105	105	105
6 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	105	105	105
6 Pen P&L 3½s 69	107¾	107⅞	107⅞
5 Pen Pwr 3½s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
78 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102⅝	102⅜	102½
13 Pen RR 4½s ded '70	93½	92¾	93
15 Pen RR gen 4¾s '81	98	97¾	98
8 Pen RR 4s '48	110¾	110½	110¾
6 Pen RR 4s '48 st	110	109¾	109¾
8 Pen RR 3¾s '70	93¾	93½	93¾
18 Pen RR 3½s '52	89	88¾	88¾
22 Peoria & E inc4s'90	6½	6½	6½
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
1 Pere Marq 4¾s '80	62½	62¼	62½
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	61½	61½	61½
9 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107	106¾	106¾
14 Phila Co 4¼s '61	103¾	103½	103½
4 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109¾	109½	109½
25 Ph Read C&I 6s '49	6	5⅞	5⅞
13 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	25⅜	25	25
4 Phillips Pet 1¾s '51	101¾	101½	101½
5 PCC & SL 5s 70A	106½	106½	106½
1 PCC & SL 4s '77 G	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	99½	99	99
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s'58A	63½	63½	63½
24 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	64	63¾	63¾
6 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	80½	80	80
3 Potomac El F 3¼s '66	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
11 Readg 4½s 97 B	80⅛	80	80
11 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
22 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	45⅝	45¼	45¼
35 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	17¾	16	16
40 RI Ark & La4½s34	13½	13	13
3 Rutland Can 4s 49	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	95	94¾	94¾
10 StLPeo&NW5s48	37	37	37
31 StLPub Svc 5s 59	85¾	85½	85¾
31 St L S F 5s 50 B	15⅛	15	15⅛
63 St L S F 4½s 78	15¼	15	15
2 StLSF4½s 78ct st	15	14¾	15
29 St L S F 4s 50 A	14	13¾	13¾
31 St L S F 4s 50A ct	13½	13¾	13⅜
7 St L SW 5s 52	41	40	40
22 St L SW rfg 5s 90	21½	20½	20½
7 St L SW 1st 4s 89	23¾	22½	22½
10 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	63	62¾	63
5 StP&SC Sh&L4½s41	9½	9½	9½
6 SA&A Pass 4s 43	99⅞	99⅞

Public and Private Housing Projects Adapted to the Demands of Defense Plans

Rebuilding of Older Houses Rises to Boom in California

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21—Blackouts, air-raid warnings and rumors of Japanese submarines operating off the Pacific coast have done nothing more harmful to real estate here than to shift rental and home ownership emphasis from new houses to older type structures, the remodeling of which appears to be approaching the proportions of "boom business."

The California Real Estate Association, whose members handle three quarters of the real estate business in the State, has completed its annual market survey of 75 leading communities, and the traditionally optimistic interpretation for 1942 was indorsed by the Association's new president, Leland P. Reeder.

Among other sources sharing the prosperous outlook at least for the immediate future, Harry Frank, new President of the Building Contractors Association of California, observed that American entry into the war has brought no substantial change in defense restrictions to which the industry was adjusting itself in a generally satisfactory manner. He predicted the future would find the building market stable, assuming supplies are available.

Southern California headquarters of the Federal Housing Authority estimated that its local business for 1941 would reach $150,000,000, a 23 per cent increase over the previous high year, 1938.

Fair Stocks on Hand

While this trend could be wiped out in short order by material shortages, the Real Estate Association pointed out that southern California's "perennial boom" had developed such a stock of supplies that the shut-off will be felt less and later than any other region of the nation.

Chief support to the optimistic outlook was the hedging against inflation by buyers seeking property for security and income, according to a majority of replies to the survey of the Association, whose members, an active third of the 33,000 licensed brokers and salesmen in the State, presume to speak for the good of all.

"Only natural in the face of a rising real estate market were the higher selling prices for all real estate reported by 69 per cent in the survey," averred the Association. Selling prices similar to those in 1940 were reported by 28 per cent, the rest reporting lower.

The stimulated market was reflected in the great increase in turnover of older homes, buyers noting that the shortage of materials for new homes make older homes more valuable.

"Greatly increased activity in the farm market, approaching in some cases a real land investment boom," was reported by 74 per cent, most of the rest holding the level to be the same.

Report on Vacancies

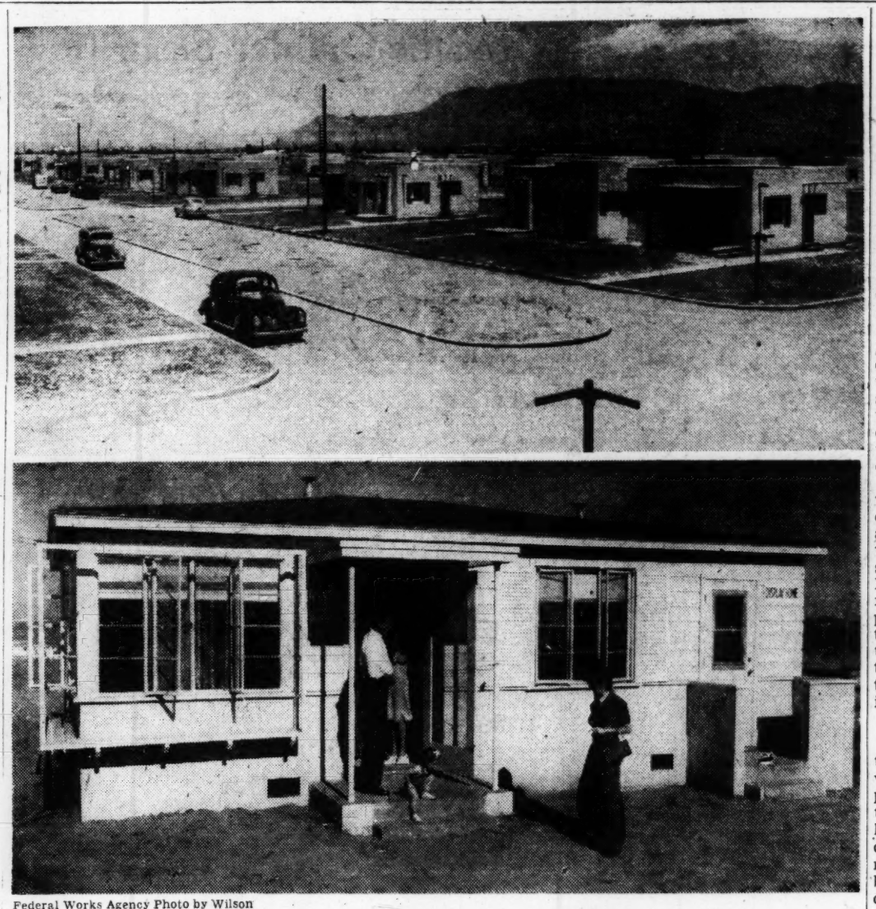
A key to the effects of the defense program is contained in replies to a question on rental vacancies: 10 per cent said greater, 15 per cent the same, and 75 per cent less vacancies, many averring there were no vacancies at all, especially in defense centers. The shift to defense centers "created additional vacancies in some communities, largely in Central California," it was shown.

"Despite the fact that California led the nation in individual housing units begun in 1941," reported the Association, "the severe effects of government priorities and the advent of created material shortages, plus the erection of considerable government housing in competition with private home-building, had a distinct effect upon the volume of California's home building in 1941, as compared with the previous year."

Current home building was reported greater in 29 per cent, the same in 19 per cent, and less in 52 per cent.

Industrial and business property maintained stability, with 54 per cent reporting same, 29 per cent greater, and the rest less.

Although Association members freely admit that F. H. A., as distinct from U. S. H. A., rescued the home-building business in this area as well as elsewhere, they aver that hardly one half of the present new construction is financed with F. H. A. insurance. While the percentage of F. H. A. aid may increase as more limitations set in, the present fact that there is such a large percentage of private financing, indicates a wholesome market here for some time to come, it was pointed out at Association headquarters.



Federal Works Agency Photo by Wilson

Types of Homes Building in American Areas

Homes for Army enlisted personnel stationed at the Municipal Airport at Albuquerque, N. M., are shown in the upper view. In the lower view is seen a model home of the FWA defense housing project of 3,000 dwellings, built on Kearney Mesa to house workers in aircraft plants near San Diego, Calif.

Attention Urged for Home Repairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21—"During this period when the shortage of critical materials restricts or retards certain types of construction, greater attention is focused on older structures," said Paul S. Collier, Director of Northeastern Homes Foundation.

"To make it possible for homes, farm structures and all types of buildings to meet today's abnormal demands requires that maximum attention be given to property maintenance, repairs, additions, protections, and expansion," Mr. Collier continued. "The doing of this essential job now need not involve critical materials.

"The maintenance, repair and remodeling of existing structures would create a national problem if it called for the use of critical materials. Fortunately, the job can be done for the most part with non-critical materials. Hundreds of building items are on hand in the lumber yards of America—materials that do the job, many times even for less money and with non-defense labor.

"Fortunately, too, approved credit terms are available."

Early Mass Production of Homes Forecast

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

America's front-rank architects are using the interval of war to throw out some of the antiquated notions about building homes and lay the groundwork for the "assembly line" houses of the post-war era costing from $2,000 to $4,000.

Latest indication of the advance of drastic changes in home designs came today through the offices of the Revere Copper & Brass Company, New York City, quoting Walter Dorwin Teague, nationally famous home designer as saying: "We are standing on the threshold of the mass production of homes, exactly where the automobile industry stood in the early years of this century."

Mr. Teague immediately attacked the common idea that these machine-built homes would be cold and uninviting. On the contrary, the expert held that his profession was convinced that homes, like automobiles, would not suffer from standardization and mass production, but would become things of beauty and comfort through the application of automotive techniques of design, production and merchandizing to housing.

Auto Improved

"No one can truthfully say that the automobile of today is not vastly improved in appearance and performance over its early counterpart," said Mr. Teague. "In housing, the changes will come chiefly in the structural and technical departments since there is no basic change in the shelter requirements of the average family."

Long experience in the mass production industries has enabled Mr. Teague to develop what he believes will prove the home for low-incomed families after the war. By reducing the number of different parts of a house to the lowest possible minimum, with each sectional part interchangable with others, it finds it possible to vary floor plans and exterior appearances without increasing costs.

He compared the $6,000 hand-built-on-the-site home with its immovable parts and depreciating investment with the factory-built, site-assembled home of $2,000 which, he said, the owner can take with him when he moves. They are as different, he added, as the old-fashioned buggy and the modern automobile that all but drives itself.

But what happens when you buy a factory-built house? Let Mr. Teague answer that question in his own words:

"Suppose you've picked out the size and type of house from the manufacturer's catalogue, or at the annual Dwellings Show, when the new models are put on the market. You've signed a contract which provides easy short-term financing of your purchase; you've bought or rented a plot of land, on which piers have been set to form a foundation. And now, one bright morning, the truck is coming up the road with your house and four or five workmen to set it up. What's unloaded from the back of that truck?

Types of Panels

"Panels, mostly. Three types of panels—floor panels 4-by-12 feet, ceiling-and-roof panels 4-by-13 feet, and wall panels 4-by-8 feet and about 4 inches thick. These wall panels, all interchangeable, are of four types; exterior panels with doors in them; with windows; inside panels with doors; and plain inside panels. All will be wired, completing an electric circuit when assembled, with outlets as often as needed. Every panel will be finished, requiring no plaster, paper or paint, inside or out, and none will be heavier than two men can lift.

"The first thing to go into place on the foundation however—and this is lifted from the back of the truck by a crane— is the service unit. This is the single heavy section, and the working heart of your house, as compact and complete as the power plant of your car, under the hood.

"The service unit consists of a section of the bathroom and kitchen floors, plus the upright wall that divides the two rooms.

"All the bath and kitchen equipment is already installed in the service unit—tub, washbowl, laundry, stove, sink, refrigerator, etc., with all the copper piping for water and drains in place inside the panels, ready for connection with the utility lines from the street.

"With the service unit in place, the rest of the floor sections are fitted together around it. They lock into each other with an airtight seal, and the floor has an attractive, resilient finish.

"Next come the various interior partition panels, some with doors. Then the outside wall panels. All lock together quickly, but the seal is watertight, airtight and completely rigid. The panels themselves form the frame of this house. Finally the roof-and-ceiling panels are lifted into position, locked down, and by mid-afternoon your house is ready to move into—sparkling, clean-cut, handsome as a brand new car.

"This house is no idle dream. It is infinitely better adapted to meet our social needs than the type of building we are doing now, and is utterly practical from the standpoint of construction. It does not even require any special tooling, for it can be built by existing machinery."

Alaska Schoolteachers Ask 75 P. C. Pay Rise

PETERSBURG, Alaska (AP) — Alaska schoolteachers want a 75 per cent increase in wages because of increased living costs. George Beck, President of the Alaska Teachers Association, telegraphed the teachers' appeal for assistance to Washington.

Many instructors are leaving the schools for more lucrative positions, he said.

Role of Builders Told by Statistics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Jan. 21

The important part private builders are playing in providing needed housing is disclosed in a study by the American Builder, showing that out of a total of 615,000 new non-farm dwelling units provided during the year, 519,000, or 84.4 per cent, were built by private builders.

What is of even greater importance, more than two thirds of these privately built houses were in sections designated by the President as defense areas, where critical shortage exists. This sets a clear clue for the coming year's program, the Builder pointed out.

The publication estimated for 1942 a total of 500,000 dwelling units, of which 375,000 will be privately built and owned and 125,000 will be public housing.

Attention of Home Buyers Turns Toward Older Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21—Although the construction of houses in 1942 faces difficulties due to wartime scarcities, the home-financing industry will enter the year with a definite knowledge of what the average home seeker will want. Whether he will be able to get what he wants is another question.

The passing year was the biggest for home construction since 1928, but 1942 will see the attention of home buyers directed more to older houses on the market—from necessity in some cases, from realization of the advantage of such purchases in others.

These conclusions summarize a new year statement by James Twohy, Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, reserve credit agency for 3,850 home-financing institutions, chiefly savings and loan associations. Answering the question: "What will the 1942 home prospect look for?" Mr. Twohy listed the following:

"If he is going to build a single house, preferably detached and smaller than that built for his parents; technical advice on planning and supervision of construction; modern, safe, low-cost financing, with a small down payment.

"If he is going to buy an older house—a centrally located structure, probably larger than the average new construction; the same type financing.

"The volume of nonfarm home building financed privately in 1941 is estimated at 500,000 dwelling units, a record figure for 12 years," said Mr. Twohy. "The totals dropped off sharply in the last three months because of the impact of priorities. No one can project a reliable estimate for 1942.

"However, the eyes of many families are turning more to the existing houses on the market, of various ages and types. Member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank System already are financing such purchases in rapidly increasing totals.

"People are buying older houses, usually large size, particularly if there are numerous children in the family. Such a course is often wise, if the property is reasonably priced, well located, and has been or can be reconditioned to high standards of livability. Such houses frequently represent lower costs of transportation, time saving, convenience, and ready accessibility to stores and markets.

"To assist people toward outright ownership of homes, the member savings and loan associations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System have ample loan funds. The terms are simple, liberal, and safe for both borrower and lender. It is estimated that during 1941 these member institutions loaned a total of $1,100,000,000, the record figure since their establishment nearly 10 years ago. Of this, about $370,000,000 was for new construction, also a record total."

New Cleveland Housing Unit To Double Low-Rent Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 21—This city which boasts the first local housing authority to be established in the United States has begun another attack on the creeping blight that is disfiguring the fringe of its downtown section.

Ground will be broken soon for the construction of a new addition to its already large Outhwaite Homes. When the addition is completed, the project will provide homes for 2,315 low-income families. Nearly 1,000 slum shacks have been demolished on the 18-block site itself. Elsewhere in the city, many others have been removed to meet USHA requirements that one substandard dwelling be eliminated for each new home built.

The addition to Outhwaite Homes will more than double the capacity of the low-rent community. The new section will include 1,287 homes. USHA has just approved a $4,943,000 contract for construction. Already 547 substandard dwellings have been taken down to make way for the new homes in permanent brick and concrete masonry structures.

Included in the Outhwaite project will be a community building and play areas. The building will house an auditorium seating close to 1,000 persons, which will be open to residents of the neighborhood as well as to those in the project.

Cleveland is rehousing 4,735 low-income families in public housing projects. Three projects were built by the PWA, Cedar Central Apartments with 650 homes, Lakeview Terrace with 620, and the first section of Outhwaite housing 579 families. Using USHA funds, Cleveland has built 582 homes in Valleyview and 568 in Woodhill in addition to the 1,736 homes in the last two sections of Outhwaite

Auto Mass Output For $2,000 Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Whereas less than half of America's 35,000,000 families today own their own homes, that percentage may well rise in the postwar years to come, according to Walter Dorwin Teague, noted architect, in an interview released by Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated. Mr. Teague points out that employment of automobile assembly line techniques already so familiar in this country can make possible the production of modern homes capable of selling for as little as $2,000 each.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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Sharp Halt to Profiteering On Defense Work Is Proposed

Continued from Page 1

ing and delays in the defense program, the Committee urges the defense procuring agencies of the Navy Department to "give more thoughtful and thorough attention to the status, financial responsibility and quality of prior performance of contractors and estimate costs prior to executive contracts."

Recommending study of British and Canadian procurement practices, the report lauds "the 'target price' method of contracting (a method that permits of initially estimating costs for the first few units of a production item and then adjusting the price of the remaining units on the basis of the experience with the first units—the contractor being permitted additional profit if his actual costs are below the estimated costs and being penalized if his actual costs exceed the estimated costs through his own fault)."

Having discovered, as the special Senatorial investigating committee discovered earlier, that individuals and concerns are making huge profits through the renting of equipment to the government, the Naval Affairs Committee recommends that the Navy "include in its contracts for the lease and rental of plant equipment a provision designed to prevent excessive outlay for such equipment either by including in such agreement an option to take title when a reasonable amount shall have been paid or by some other such provision."

Stating its opinion that a 7 per cent profit is fair and just, the committee listed a number of naval contractors which it charges "have been and are realizing excessive profits." Among these are the following examples:

1. The Cleveland Diesel Engine division of the General Motors Corporation with 15 contracts shows profits of 12 to 27 per cent.

2. The Bath Iron Works, reporting on 10 contracts, shows profits from 8 to 29 per cent.

3. The Bendix Aviation Corporation showed a 27 per cent profit on a single contract, while the Pioneer Instrument Division of the same company anticipates a 30.8 per cent profit on one of its contracts.

4. The Brewster Aeronautical Corporation realized an 18 per cent profit on one contract.

5. The George Poloock Company, a construction concern, built a $2,500,000 breakwater for the Navy and realized a profit of 44 per cent.

In pointing out instances of excessive profits and urging and aiding the renegotiation of contracts, the Committee has saved the Government millions of dollars, the report declares.

This policy has saved and will save more than $20,000,000 in connection with repairing and converting naval vessels, while an ultimate saving of $6,000,000 to $9,000,000 in aircraft contracts is expected. A renegotiation of 12 contracts with General Motors' Diesel Division resulted in savings of $4,592,225.

The majority report of the Committee was signed by 15 members including the Chairman, Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia. Eight other members dissented only in so far as the labor section was concerned. Seven of the eight labor dissenters declared that following Pearl Harbor capital and labor pledged to settle their difference by mediation and arbitration.

"Until there is conclusive evidence of either or both having failed to keep faith with the Government and the people in this respect, we are of the opinion that Congressional committees should refrain from criticism of either or both."

The other dissenter, Representative Joseph B. Shannon (D) of Missouri, charged that the report did not go into the fundamental causes of strikes in defense agencies, namely, "the sit-down strike by finance and capital until they secured excess profits as a condition of participation in the defense effort."

The report said that during the 15-month period between June 1, 1940, and Oct. 1, 1941, 24,284,981 man-days of defense effort were lost through strikes involving 1,960,331 workers.

247 P.C. Profit Denied

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21 (AP)—The Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation, cited by the House Naval Committee as having made a 247 per cent profit on a $1,033 defense contract, top rate in the nation, took exception today to the report.

"We operate on a standard cost system here," said a spokesman. "When we get orders for experimental items, as most of our naval work has been, it has not been possible to charge all of the selection and work done to a given job. If we could segregate such work, we would have a very small profit or even a loss.

"That has been pointed out repeatedly to Navy auditors and they have gone on record as recognizing that condition. We have larger contracts than those pointed to by the House Committee on which we have had sizable losses. It seems that both sides of the story ought to be shown."

U. S. Forces to Fight Axis Anywhere in All the World

Continued from Page 1

of strategy and stripped of details which would be of military value to the Axis, the President's report to correspondents brings the picture in focus as follows:

1. Excellent progress is being made in getting reinforcements to the Allied positions in the Southwest Pacific. Support for this statement is to be seen in the wider-ranging and more aggressive air activity by American and Dutch forces in the Far East.

2. Remarks dropped by Lieut.-Gov. Gen. Hubertus van Mook of the Netherlands Indies, following his meeting with Mr. Roosevelt, strongly supported the reports that the United States is getting aid to the Pacific theater.

General van Mook said frankly that he arrived at the Capital gravely concerned that the Far East was being treated as a sideline in the war against the Axis and has now become wholly convinced that both Britain and America are fully aware of the importance of stopping Japan just as soon and just as short as possible.

He repeated several times that what the President told him makes him both encouraged and confident.

3. Authoritative assurances have been given to Australia and China that Anglo - American strategy does not involve offensive against Hitler to the exclusion of the effective defense of vital positions in the Far East.

The official view here is that the recent statement by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, that once Nazi Germany is defeated "the whole Axis fabric will collapse and the finishing off of Hitler's satellites will be easy by contrast," has been distorted by Nazi propagandists to attempt to drive a wedge between America, Britain, and their Far Eastern allies.

To counter this distortion Col. William Donovan's Office of Defense Information put Senator Walter F. George of Georgia on the short wave yesterday to affirm that the United States "will withhold nothing to crush Japan and assist China."

Senator George, in his message to the Chinese people, declared that Tokyo and Berlin are "delighted" over what he called the "misunderstanding" of America's war policy in the Pacific.

Axis agents "are doing their best to capitalize on it, sowing seeds of mistrust through their radio propaganda as much as they can," he said.

Senator George cited President Roosevelt's statement before Congress two weeks ago that the United Nations will not fight "isolated wars," but will "so dispose our forces that we can strike at the common enemy wherever the greatest damage can be done."

"Developments will demonstrate," he concluded, "that England and the United States propose to give all possible assistance, in conjunction with China, in the war in the middle and Southern Pacific area."

4. Joint technical committees, co-ordinating the raw materials, supplies, production and shipping of the United Nations, are already fully established and functioning. The details of the functions and personnel of these committees will not be announced, the President explained, because they will be subject to continuous change as necessity dictates.

5. Staff talks between the military representatives of the United Nations are continuing and further decisions are imminent affecting the war on all fronts. Mr. Roosevelt said that one could look at a map of the world and correctly assume that the Allied powers are doing something at virtually every point. He said that he could not add further details at this time.

To further implement these talks the President conferred for nearly an hour today with Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of Staff for Air. Later he had lunch with Secretary Knox and James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy.

Columbia Students Eager To Learn Japanese Tongue

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP)—About 10 times the usual number of students will study the Japanese language at Columbia University beginning next spring the University has announced.

Vandenberg Assails Rubber Mat Purchase

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 21

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan protested in the Senate yesterday that the War Department was buying 1,000 rubber cuspidor mats, requiring a ton and a half of rubber, while officials were banning all civilian rubber products.

Senator Vandenberg said that he had asked the special Senate Committee investigating national defense under Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri to look into the rubber cuspidor mats.

Senator Vandenberg quoted a letter from Frank C. Morse, of the Browne-Morse Company, Muskegon, Mich., which said that the War Department would open bids Jan. 20 on 1,000 rubber cuspidor mats, each weighing three pounds. The incident, the Senator said, showed the country needed "rubber economy inside as well as outside the defense machine."

Western Hemisphere Unity Is Their Goal

Associated Press

Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers

General view of Pan-American Conference sessions being held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Delegates from 21 American republics are meeting to consider wartime defense measures with united action to break off relations with the Axis powers holding front rank in debate.

Court Martial Clears Colonel Of Criticism

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 21 (AP)—Col. H. C. Kress Muhlenberg was found innocent today at a general court martial of charges that he wrongfully criticized distribution of combat planes outside of the United States and its insular possessions.

The officer was charged with violating two articles of war after a public speech here Dec. 17.

This veteran of 38 years in the Army was the first high-ranking officer to be called by the Army before a court martial since the United States declared war on the Axis powers.

The court's decision now goes to Maj. Gen. Daniel van Voorhis of the Fifth Corps Area for review, then to the War Department in Washington for confirmation.

Colonel Muhlenberg, top ranking command pilot who in 1937-8 was in charge of Hickam Field, Hawaii, was accused of wrongly discussing distribution of warplanes to Axis foes under the Lend-Lease Act and of public political discussions in violation of orders. He denied the charges.

In a prosecution summary, Capt. Richard N. Hurst said evidence showed Colonel Muhlenberg blamed in a public address the American policy of sending planes "all over the world" so that they were not available when needed.

Col. C. A. Seoane and Col. Lewis C. Wilson, representing Colonel Muhlenberg, spent 40 minutes in their summary.

"His speech was a recital of situations and not a criticism," said Colonel Seoane.

Colonel Wilson described Colonel Muhlenberg's speech before the Curtiss Flying Club here Dec. 17—ten days after the attack on Pearl Harbor—as an off-the-record "pep talk" that disclosed no secrets or anything of value to the enemy.

Pan-American Conference Reaches Crisis

Continued from Page 1

a bold observer who dared predict the outcome.

Meanwhile, the Defense Committee unanimously adopted a resolution expressing sympathy for Axis-occupied countries and assuring recognition to their governments-in-exile.

Prospects that at least 19 and probably 20 of the 21 American republics would approve a resolution breaking off relations with the Axis with or without the support of Argentina, increased as proponents of the resolve asserted the conference should act without further delay, regardless of Argentina's position.

Delegates awaited developments in Buenos Aires where United States Ambassador Norman Armour conferred with Acting President Castillo, who last night stated that Argentina's neutral position "is final" and "will not undergo any change."

Argentina's Acting Foreign Minister Guillermo Rothe, took part in the meeting in the absence of Ruiz Guinazu, head of the Argentine delegation at Rio.

At its conclusion, Señor Rothe returned to the Foreign Office, where he received the Italian Ambassador, Raffaele Boscarrelli, the Associated Press reported.

The depth of Argentine resistance to tangible action offending the Axis is shown in reservations coming out repeatedly during discussions of concrete measures designed to curb economic activities of the Axis "fifth column."

While the Argentine Congress, with a Liberal majority, has forced an investigation of the Nazis, the Castillo Government now is seen showing its hand unmistakably in sustained obstructive tactics at Rio.

President Castillo is known to be surrounded by military and other advisers in Buenos Aires who still believe the Reich will win the war. In addition to the usual South American reluctance to be caught out on a limb, Argentine official policy is tinged deeply by political and military dyes made in Germany.

Almost alone on the American continent, Argentina is permitting the continuance of Nazi propaganda in El Pamero and other anti-democratic organs. Financial and economic operations, cut off by most other countries, is permitted in Argentina. The sessions at Rio gradually are disclosing how deep is the Castillo Government's resistance to striking a final blow against Axis links with the Western Hemisphere.

On the other hand, many forces are at work in Rio to convince the Argentine authorities that the democracies will win and now is the time for a united America to take a firm stand.

Chile also is reverting to its earlier fears and hesitations, citing the nearness of crucial national elections only two weeks away.

In this situation, Brazil becomes more than ever indispensable for the security of the South American end of the hemisphere front.

Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo, no doubt, are seeking by every available means to deepen the continental rift along the Rio de la Plata. Throughout South America large German, Italian and Japanese colonies remain as a potential threat. Pro-Nazi sympathy in high quarters in many countries burns intensely, although now forced to hide its flame and smoke.

While holding all doors open to the best possible outcome at Rio—a hemisphere united to the tip of Tierra del Fuego—shrewd observers are watching the situation with full knowledge of explosive potentialities. A few smashing Allied victories at sea or in the air probably would do much to clear the Argentine atmosphere.

Dubinsky Lauds Lewis Proposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—Approval of the move by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, toward labor unification has been voiced by David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, one of the largest units in the American Federation of Labor. Speaking before a meeting of the dressmakers' union, Local 22, at Manhattan Center last night, Mr. Dubinsky characterized the peace effort as of "the utmost importance and significance to the nation."

The I. L. G. W. U. head said he knew of nothing to support reports that a secret deal had been made between Mr. Lewis and Federation leaders on officers for the unified labor movement.

Unusual interest was attached to Mr. Dubinsky's statement because of his long feud with Mr. Lewis. The I. L. G. W. U. President withdrew his union from the Congress of Industrial Organizations three years ago because he held Mr. Lewis was not making serious efforts to close the breach with the Federation.

Regimenting Man Power

Continued from Page 1

carrying out its policy of diverting everything to winning the war, will be obliged to take over completely many basic industries.

Complete Mobilization

The mobilized labor and manpower plan is being put into effect without delay and a complete mobilization of the rest of the nation's resources must follow.

"The Government, having decided to organize labor completely, must proceed to organize and regiment the capital resources of the nation. The only way in which this can be achieved is complete nationalization. It is evident that this is urgent as big business has failed absolutely in many directions. The mobilization of capital and the persons directing it must be made to serve the interests of the whole nation rather than sections of the community."

How far other members of the Cabinet share Mr. Ward's views is uncertain. So far, no direct statement has been made by any of the other ministers, but what is described as "authoritative quarters known to be expressing the view of Prime Minister John Curtin" have disowned it.

It should be remembered, however, that last July, when Labor was the Opposition Party, the present Army Minister Frank Forde urged that the Broken Hill concern, the greatest factor in Australian war production, be taken over "in the interests of the nation"

All in Cabinet Now

Mr. Forde was supported then by Mr. Curtin H. V. Evatt, Norman Makin, and John A. Beasley, all of whom now hold leading positions in the Labor Cabinet.

But it is one thing to make such a suggestion when in the Opposition and quite another when in office and dependent on the views of a small majority. However, Mr. Ward maintains that his declaration merely is expressing what is a major plank in Labor's general policy.

Another proposal demanding attention is the reorganization of activities of Australian universities.

The Minister for War Organization of Industry, John J. Dedman, told university leaders that the need for workers in war industries now was regarded as more crucial than long-range plans for civilian requirements or cultural development. Therefore, universities are expected to accept changes in traditional methods and subjects.

Yet another indication that the government is studying closely the man-power problem is disclosed in the fact that it is considering using prisoners of war on farm work.

Travel in Virginia Urged on Virginians

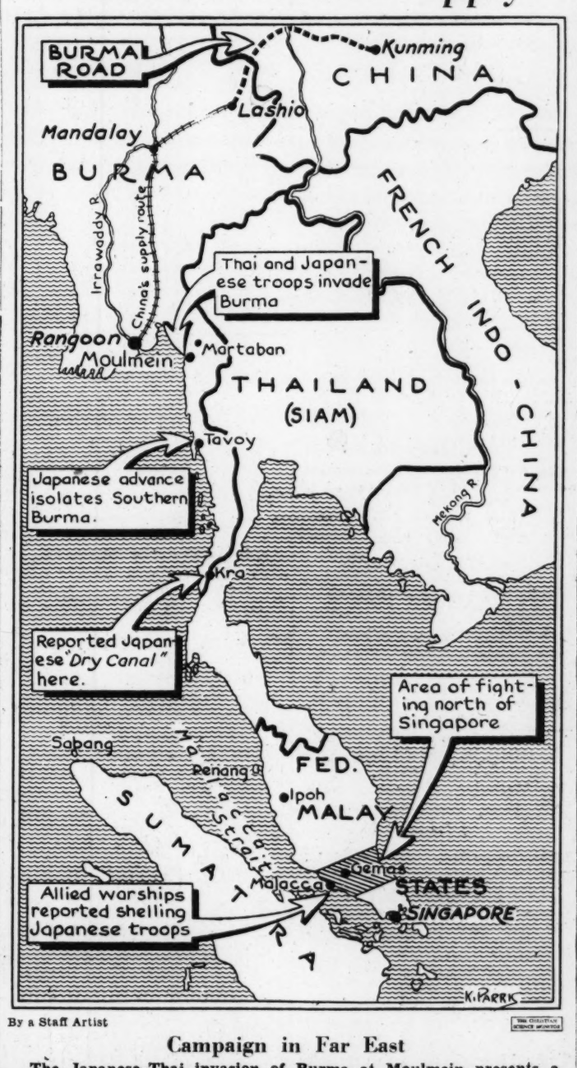
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia will try to sell itself to Virginians.

About 30 persons representing the travel industry in Virginia met recently at the Hotel John Marshall here to discuss the effect the emergency will have on travel in the State. They all agreed that Virginians know too little about their State, and they will make efforts to stimulate the travel of Virginians around the Old Dominion.

Although no one denied that automobile travel will be reduced greatly this year, the travel men felt optimistic enough to predict that travel, while not so good as in 1941, still will be as good as it was in 1933.

Threat to China's Supply



By a Staff Artist

Campaign in Far East

The Japanese-Thai invasion of Burma at Moulmein presents a threat to China's supply line, which starts at nearby Rangoon and continues up the Burma Road. Japanese troops continued to make landings in Malaya's West Coast despite the reported presence of United Nations warships in the Straits of Malacca.

Nazis Flee Beyond Mozhaisk, Soviet Hails Greatest Victory

Continued from Page 1

of Azov to encircled Leningrad, is intact in spite of many and heavy Soviet attacks.

"These attacks resulted in heavy losses being suffered by the Soviets but without achieving the occupation of any important points."

The fall of Mozhaisk, climaxed by street fighting in the glare of burning buildings, was announced in four words by the Russian command:

"Our units captured Mozhaisk."

The city, forward anchor of Hitler's winter defense front, was occupied by triumphant Red Army forces at 8:30 a. m. Jan. 19. It had been captured by the Germans just three months ago at the height of their now broken offensive against Moscow—the drive which Hitler proclaimed would be "the last great, decisive battle" of 1941.

Soviet Reserves Available

In London, Soviet quarters declared that the fall of Mozhaisk would signal a "titantic continuation of the battle" and that the Russian Army now had hundreds of thousands of completely fresh reserves ready to hurl into a giant offensive along the entire 1,200-mile front.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, claimed the Germans suffered enormous losses in an attempt to obey Hitler's order to hold Mozhaisk at all costs.

Tass said Red Army troops, storming into the city after smashing earth-and-timber forts 50 to 100 yards apart, found a scene of chaotic destruction and carnage.

Even before the capture of Mozhaisk, wounded and frost-bitten German troops were reported to have been moving to the rear at a rate of five to six trainloads daily.

Hitler's High Command emphasized the bitter fighting in the Donets River Basin, reporting that the Russians lost 1,100 killed in one battle, and asserted that a total of 10,605 Soviet prisoners had now been captured at Feodosiya, in the Crimea.

Torn by explosives and scarred by fire, Mozhaisk was taken by Red Army troops under Lieut. Gen. Leonid Govoroff.

Elimination of this keystone of Adolf Hitler's winter line was a major objective of the Soviet central front counteroffensive instituted, modestly enough, by a drive which ousted German units from positions only 20 miles from Moscow and resulted in the recapture of Klin Dec. 2.

Further Russian Gains

Rzhev, a railroad center on the upper Volga 125 miles northwest of Moscow, is now the closest to the Capital of Russian towns of consequence held by the Germans, and it has been outflanked from the north.

Further Russian gains also were reported to the north.

These were the recapture of Ostashkon, on Lake Seliger, about half way between Moscow and Leningrad, after heavy fighting on the Karelian front in which 500 of the defenders were killed.

Finnish dispatches, however, said Russian staff headquarters on the Karelian Isthmus were attacked effectively by Finnish airmen, and horse-drawn and motor vehicles were destroyed in the Soviet rear south of the Svir River yesterday.

Shift by Hitler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 21—The British Broadcasting Corporation heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System's short-wave listening post, early this morning reported that "during the night the Germans announced that Field Marshal von Bock has taken over the late Marshal von Reichenau's command," BBC adding:

"Another way in which this news might be given is to say that Hitler has now had to entrust the important southern command to the man who did not take Moscow according to plan, and who, with the loss of Mozhaisk, has now lost the last German stronghold on the Moscow front.

"Von Bock commanded an army in the invasion of Austria, then in Czechoslovakia, and it was he who broke the Somme-Aisne line on the Western Front."

Japan Loses 13 Bombers In Attack on Singapore

Continued from Page 1

the face of stronger Japanese forces.

There was no immediate explaantion of the increased effectiveness of Singapore's air defenses, which heretofore have accounted for comparatively few of the attackers, who caused 64 fatalities and injured 154 persons in a severe raid Tuesday.

Warships Join Battle

An official Tokyo radiocast asserted that Allied warships had entered the critical Battle of Singapore.

British military quarters conceded that Japanese troops—apparently arriving in small boats which hugged the shore—continued to land along the Malay Coast during the past 24 hours, striking ahead of the main Japanese invasion army to harass the British west flank.

Other fast-breaking developments included:

1. **Dutch East Indies** — The Dutch High Command quoted "reliable reports" that Japanese troops had occupied the entire Minahassa Peninsula, northeast arm of Celebes Island, but "paid dearly for this conquest."

2. **Australia**—Nearly 1,800 miles east of Celebes, Japanese warplanes attacked the key ports of Eastern (British) New Guinea and the nearby Bismarck Archipelago. Forty Japanese bombers and 20 fighting planes raided Kavieng, at the north cape tip of British New Ireland, and attacked the New Guinea cities of Madang, Salamaua, Buolo and Lae. Australia's Prime Minister John Curtin said the mass attacks showed the peril to Australia was "nearer, clearer, and deadlier than ever."

3. **Singapore**—Japanese bombers again struck heavily at Britain's $400,000,000 island fortress but paid a high toll. Twelve of the raiders were officially reported shot down amid prolonged attacks on residential districts. On the basis of 10 per cent as a heavy loss, this would indicate that at least 120 Japanese planes were used in the assault.

4. **Burma**—Tokyo headquarters asserted that Japanese forces now striking into British Burma, China's backdoor for war supplies, "annihilated" defense troops in an attack near Commeander, 16 miles northeast of Japanese-occupied Tavoy, in southern Burma.

British headquarters at Rangoon, the Burmese Capital, declared that Thai-Japanese forces which struck from the Thailand border toward Moulmein in Southern Burma had been checked near the frontier town of Myawaddi.

There was no indication yet as to where the British and Burmese troops would elect to make a decisive stand against the enemy, which split the Tenasserim Coast—Burma's "panhandle" along the Western Malay Peninsula — by capturing Tavoy with a numerically superior force.

Moulmein, at the head of the Tenasserim Coast, was endangered from two directions: from the Thai border 70 miles to the east, and from Tavoy 170 miles to the south, to which it is linked by a combination railway and highway route.

Admittedly, with the British Army here still being forged into an eventual offensive weapon, the Japanese strategy of piecemeal occupation of exposed areas in Southern Burma poses the most difficult type of defense problem.

Moulmein is less vulnerable than Tavoy but hardly would be an ideal Burmese Verdun. It is about 15 minutes' flying time from three strong Japanese air bases just over the Thai border due east. Swamps and bridgeless rivers separate it from Rangoon or other strong points to which the Moulmein garrison, if outnumbered, might be ordered to withdraw.

The Japanese also have switched their bombing tactics, apparently conserving their aircraft for attacks on the south Burma front.

Rangoon had three alerts in the last 24 hours, but the enemy did not get this far. Moulmein now appears to be the chief target, although Allied fighter planes are offering a stout defense.

Japanese planes, a Dutch communiqué said, also staged three bombing attacks on Belawan, seaport for the town of Medan on the East Coast of Sumatra; against a lightship in Malacca Strait, near Medan, and on an airdrome in Dutch Borneo.

On the alert against any new southward drive by the Japanese from their present footholds in Celebes and at Tarakana, off Borneo's Northeast Coast, the Dutch announced they had "taken measures" to guard against any surprise attack on the important oil center at Balik Papan, on the East Coast of Borneo 315 miles airline south of Tarakan.

Today's Dutch communiqué disclosed for the first time that a submarine of the Indies Fleet, which had put into Tarakan for repairs on the eve of the Japanese attack, had been able to reach the open sea and return safely to its base. Because of engine trouble, the High Command said, the submarine had not been able to assist the Tarakan defenders.

Ruins of 'Shadwell' Believed Uncovered

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The foundations of a structure believed to be "Shadwell," homestead of Peter Jefferson and birthplace of Thomas Jefferson, have been uncovered, along with five other ancient foundations, by excavators near here.

"Shadwell" was destroyed by fire in February, 1770. Buried in its ashes are chips of china, bits of silverware and buttons from which researchers hope to construct a picture of Thomas Jefferson's childhood.

The excavation work is being carried out under the sponsorship of the Jefferson Memorial Foundation.

N. J. Churchwoman Pleads Nolo to Swindling Charge

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Amelia Everts Carr, churchworker whom police records revealed as a confidence woman with a half century record, threw herself upon the mercy of the Essex County Court Monday by pleading no defense to a charge of defrauding a Newark woman of $4,700.

County Judge Daniel Brennan reminded the slightly nervous defendant that her technical plea of no defense was tantamount to an admission of guilt. He set Jan. 28 for sentencing.

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408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

SOUTH ORANGE

STEHLE & KIRK
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN DEALER
"Care Saves Wear"
Irvington Ave., Cor. Waverly Pl.
SO. 2-9898

S. S. ROSS
Good Marketing Meats and Groceries
S&W Pears, Peaches and Apricots, 3 for 65c
55 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-4600-1-2

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vogel & Tanzer
Grocers
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
South Avenue, Corner Berckman Street
WE DELIVER TEL. PL. 6-9373

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON

Distinctive Hairdressing
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL. 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

RIDGEFIELD PARK

General Insurance Service
Fire, Casualty and
All Other Forms Handled
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
126 E. Columbia Ave. Palisade Park
Morse. 6-5450-W
Office, 84 Washington St., Hoboken
Tel. Hoboken 3-2020—2021

ROSDAHL AGENCY
INSURORS—REALTORS
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
HACKENSACK 2-2286

RIDGEWOOD

PAUL'S
BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-6167

The Greenery *Flower Shop*
Give Flowers, They Express So Much
82 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0285
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

JANUARY FUR SALE
Great Reductions
on All Furs
S. L. KNAUER
50 E. Ridgewood Ave. Rd. 6-2998

For the Whole Family
We welcome you all at
The QUALITY SHOP
To see what we have to offer in Quality Merchandise for Men, Women and Children.
J. F. STRAKOSCH
3 Sheridan Ave. Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE COMPANY
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

RUTHERFORD

ALBERT D. BERGMANN
Insurance of Every Description
82 Wilson Avenue Ru. 2-4315

BORSCHNECK & NOTT, Inc.
Someone needs the Happiness of FLOWERS TODAY
96 Park Avenue Ru. 2-7228

Park Hardware Company
Housecleaning Time!
Floor and Furniture Polishes
"QUALITY" NO-RUB FLOOR WAX, $1.69 GALLON, WITH APPLIER
130 PARK AVENUE RU. 2-6130

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	O	O	N		C	H	R	O	M	O
A		B	A	C	H		T	R	E	E
U	S		P	O	U	T		T	A	N
L	A	D		W	R	A	P		L	O
	R	A	T		L	I	L	Y		N
I	D	I	O	M		N	O	O	S	E
T		S	T	A	G		T	R	I	
H	V		O	L	I	O		K	A	Y
A	I	R		T	A	N	K		M	A
C	O	A	T		N	E	I	L		R
A	L	B	E	R	T		N	E	O	N

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

TEANECK

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

TRENTON

SANHICAN CONFECTIONERY
T. E. Sharpley, Mgr.
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
West State and Sanhican Drive
TELEPHONE 29604

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

Your Friendly Neighborhood Station
Sal's TYDOL SERVICE
SAL GRAUSSO, Prop.
South Avenue and Cumberland Street
TYDOL Quality Gasoline and VEEDOL Oils. Expert Lubrication, Tires, Batteries, and Accessories. Battery Charging and Rentals. Tire Repairing. Car Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
Phone We. 2-5371

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

SLIP COVERS
MAKERS OF FINE UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
Charles Lecher
of Westfield, N. J.
11 EAST BROAD STREET
ESTABLISHED 1899

JANUARY CLEARANCE
20% to 50% Reductions
DRESSES SUITS COATS
Afternoon Sportswear Evening
Open Until 9 o'clock Mon. and Sat. Eve.
Clara Louise DRESS SHOP
RIALTO THEATRE BLDG.

A Box of Fresh Cookies or Fruit Cake
will be appreciated by that boy of yours at camp.
P.S.—We will wrap your package so it arrives at camp safely.
BONAT BAKE SHOP
220 East Broad St. Tel. We. 2-2250

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Appel JEWELER Established 1860 42 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Wetherhold & Metzger
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
JANUARY SALE
Cotton Dresses—Corsets
Bedding—Linens

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PENNA.
It's Bedding and Linen Buying Time Now. Put in long time supplies.

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

When Buying Milk
we suggest you try
Vitamin D Homogenized Milk
produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
PHONE 4-1181

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 8232

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration
"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"

Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128
"Always Reliable"

DOUTRICH'S
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Ardmore 2741
FANSLOW
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats for Women
65 St. James Place, Ardmore, Pa.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore (Continued)

ALBRECHT'S
FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Haverford

The NANCY ALICE
345 Lancaster Avenue, Haverford
Gifts That Are Different
Decorative Accessories
Carefully selected Christmas Cards

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

PLESSNER HAIRDRESSERS
740 YORKWAY PLACE
JENKINTOWN, PA.
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE)
'PHONE OGONTZ 144

A. S. Farenwald
. . . Flowers . . .
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
York Road at Greenwood Avenue
Jenkintown, Pa. Ogontz 2442

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 8196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
Have you a loose stone?
Estimates submitted for making an original gold or sterling silver mounting.
109 SOUTH 13TH STREET

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

HARPER BEAUTY SALON
Isabel E. Rosenfeldt
OIL PERMANENTS
Estab. 20 years
Germantown 9789
5827 Green Street
(Next to Vernon Park)

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

January—a month of sales and BIG SAVINGS for you at
POMEROY'S
Reading's Thrift Center Since 1876

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

FLOWERS
Giles, The Florist
123 S. Fifth Street Dial 7168

For your week-end meals why not serve Saylor's Turkey, Chicken or Duck, freshly dressed.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

SCRANTON

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

LET US INSURE
YOUR HOME, PERSONAL EFFECTS FURNITURE, AUTOMOBILE
ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 North Main Ave. and 609 Brooks Bldg.

Schultheis Florist
Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for formal occasions
612 LINDEN STREET PHONE 8246

The Heinz Store
solicits your patronage and promises to strive diligently to give you understanding service.

Saul Rubinow
Personal Service
PRINTING
334 Adams Ave.
Phone 8553

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY

Knapp Drug Co.
Tel. Sewickley 10 and 11
BROADWAY PHARMACY
Tel. Coraopolis 402
Early American Toiletries

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

Anderson Automobile Co.
Authorized BUICK *Dealers*
"Better Buy Buick"
Esso—Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

SANKA COFFEE
PERL & REICHBAUM
Harry F. Campney Mgr.
425 BEAVER STREET Tel. Sewickley 1404

SWARTHMORE

RUMSEY'S
CHEVROLET
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

SWARTHMORE BOOK SHOP
401 Dartmouth Avenue
PHONE 0926

UPPER DARBY

JANUARY FUR SALE
Coats Now at Half Price
Persian Paw . . $116
China Mink . . 225
Leopard Cat . . 133
Hudson Seal . . 176
Time payment plan 10% down
78 South 69th Street
The Jorden Store

GERLACH'S
Jewelers
SKILLED WATCH REPAIRING
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
Zippers Repaired or Replaced
7046 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 2528

SCHNEIDER'S
Our Own Make
Candies and Ice Cream
23 So. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES
Select Meats, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce
734 Burmont Rd. Drexel Hill, Pa.
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

Interboro Laundry Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila. and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MADISON 830

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

WILKINSBURG

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875

—Famous Goods by Famous Makers—
Suits, Topcoats, Shoes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, etc.
DASCH'S MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St., at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4600

KREGAR & CO.
900 Wood Street
Distributors of
"White Rose" Brand Foods
"QUEEN QUALITY" BUTTER

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Conscientious — *Kon'-shi-en'-shus* (*o*, *i*, and *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

An adjective describing a person who acts in obedience to conscience; who is scrupulous and something more. The noun "conscience," referring to one's moral judgment, dates back to the fourteenth century. *Conscientia* is a good Ciceronian word, and the meaning was developed in Latin practically to where it is in the English word today.

Corporeality—*Kor-po'-re-al'-i-ti* (first *o* as in *orb*, second long, *e* quick-long as in *event*, *a* and the second *i* short, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*).

Means much the same as "materiality." The seventeenth century saw the words "corporeal" and "corporeality" rise to acceptance in serious discourse.

Dismayed (Isa. 41:10) — *Dis-mad'* (*i* short, *a* long).

The original Hebrew word hardly has the strength of "dismayed," which is equivalent to "overcome with dread." But in the Isaiah passage it stands parallel with a verb which means "fear," and the translators follow out the poetic implication and use a word of like signification. The Hebrew stem, more closely to its true force, probably, is rendered in Gen. 4:4 "had respect." An American Translation retains the "Be not dismayed" of Authorized, Fenton's Modern English version has "Dread not."

Ephraim (Hos. 11:3)—*E'-fra-im* (*e* long, *a* quick-long as in *chaotic*, *i* short). By Webster's second choice, *e'-fri-um* (*e* long, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

Explained in Bible dictionaries as the Northern Kingdom of Israel in the time of the Prophets.

Exalt (I Peter 5:6)—*Eg-zolt'* (*e* short, *o* as in *orb*). By Webster's second choice, the vowel in the first syllable may be sounded as short *i*.

Tyndale (1534) starts "exalt," evidently Anglicizing the *exaltet* of the old Latin version of the New Testament. He is followed by other old translators down to Authorized. "Exalt" very literally translates the Greek of I Peter. An American Translation, which tends to temper the metaphorical aspects of the old languages, modifies "exalt you" to "raise you up."

Executor — *Eg-zek'-u-ter* (first two *e*'s short, *u* quick-long as in *unite*, third *e* as in *maker*). By Webster's second choice, *ek-sek'-u-ter* (vowels as above). And with either pronunciation, the vowel of the first syllable may, if the speaker chooses, be sounded as short *i*.

Long in English use to denote a person appointed to carry out the terms of a will, and now and then figuratively applied. Comes from Latin *exsequi*, "to follow through," apparently by the French route of transmission.

When this word indicates "one who executes something, as a purpose, duty, function, work, etc.," Webster's gives the pronunciation as *ek'-se-ku'-ter* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in *event*, third as in *maker*, *u* long as in *cube*).

Michael (Rev. 12:7)—As a Biblical word, *mi'-ka-el* (*i* long, *a* quick-long as in *chaotic*, *e* short). As a masculine name in contemporary use, it is pronounced *mi'-kel* (*i* long, *e* clipped-short), or even *mi'-k'l* (with the vowel in the second syllable obscured entirely).

Patience — *Pa'-shens* (*a* long, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

Cicero's famous schoolbook word, *patientia*, "patience," keeps its force, modern connotations allowed for, down into English.

Sanctuary — *Sangk'-tu-er'-i* (*a* short, *tu* palatized as in *nature*, *u* quick-long as in *unite*, *e* and *i* short). Or, especially in Britain, the *e* of the third syllable may be sounded as in *maker*, with no secondary accent on that syllable.

A word of broad and varied application, used in English from the time of Chaucer. It may signify "high above," "sacred place," or "area of safety." Latin provides the adjective *sanctus*, "holy." Post-classic Latin adds *sanctuarium*, "shrine."

Satiate (Jer. 31:14)—As a verb, *sa'-shi-at* (both *a*'s long, *i* short). As an adjective, *sa'-shi-at* (second *a* quick-long as in *chaotic*).

The original Hebrew seems to carry the simple notion of "fill." Authorized gives it an intensive force with "satiate," which means "to give enough and more." Where Authorized has "I will satiate the soul of the priests," An American Translation proceeds more moderately with "I will satisfy the priests." Latin, *satiare*, "to fill," developed from *satis*, "enough." "Satiate" was a going English word in the fifteenth century.

Daily Anecdote

Mark Twain Story

When Mark Twain was first introduced to General Grant, the latter shook hands in a perfunctory manner and immediately lapsed into his customary attitude of reticence. There was an awkward pause, which grew longer and longer. Finally, in desperation, Twain looked up and, with an assumed air of timidity, said, "Mr. President, I—I—feel a little bit embarrassed. Do you?"

The President could not help but smile. This relieved the situation and Twain soon made his escape.

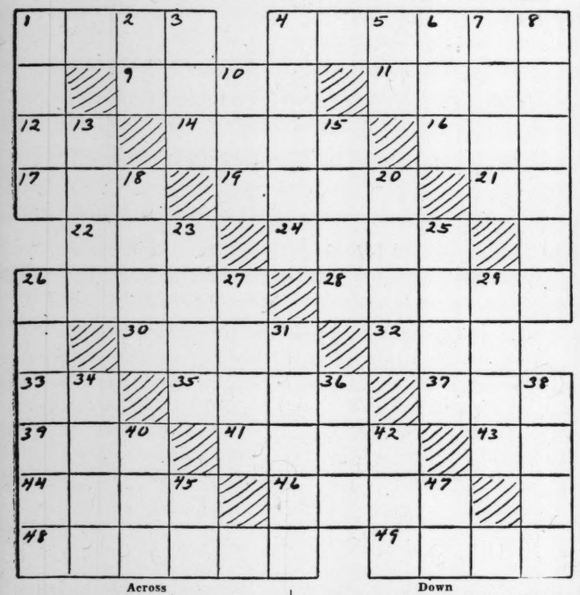
Ten years later when the statesman and the humorist met again, Grant, with a twinkle in his eye, said, before Twain had a chance to utter a word, "Mr. Clemens, I don't feel at all embarrassed. Do you?"

A Verse for Today . . .

These are the things that ye shall do; Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbour; execute the judgment of truth and peace in your gates. —ZECH. 8:16

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is sometimes said to be made of green cheese?
4—What is a heavily coated paper, used for chromolithographs?
9—What musician was famed as an organ composer?
11—What did Zacchaeus climb to obtain a sight of Jesus?
12—You and me.
14—Petulant person might do what?
16—In Whittier's poem, barefoot boy has cheek of what?
17—Stripling
19—What is a covering that encompasses a person or thing?
21—Behold!
22—Certain old woman in nursery rhyme wanted what creature to gnaw rope?
24—What flower do you associate with Bermuda?
26—What is genus, habit, or cast of a language?
28—What is a loop with a running knot?
30—Male of caribou is what?
32—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
33—High voltage (abbr)
35—What is a heterogeneous mixture?
37—Who was King Arthur's foster brother?
39—Melody.
41—What is an armored tractor?
43—What is symbol for masurium?
44—What garment might have a raglan sleeve?
46—Man's name.
48—What is first name of Einstein?
49—What is used in glow lamps?

Down

1—Who is giant in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"?
2—What is a gulf of Siberia?
3—What is a villous, hairy, or downy surface found on some woven fabrics?
4—What is another name for a rustic?.
5—Right (abbr.).
6—What is a morsel left at a meal?
7—What would you use to make a hoecake?
8—Who was wife of Paris?
10—What animal did Cadmus follow?
13—What is a deep orange-red variety of chalcedony?
15—What is tin foil for mirrors?
18—Raised platform is what?
20—What is plan or main story of a literary composition?
23—What was stage name of a famous clown?
25—Cathedral in what city is thought to be most beautiful church in England?
26—What island is celebrated as birthplace of Ulysses?
27—What did rat eat in certain Mother Goose rhyme?
29—What was former name of Thailand?
31—Garantua is what in romance by Rabelais?
34—What is a large rope sometimes used in weighing anchor?
36—Unity.
38—You might buy a hank of what?
40—What is name of dog in story by Dr. John Brown?
42—What is often coupled with "kith"?
45—What is symbol for tellurium?
47—French article.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun— *Gene Carr*

"I always let him help me across—it's my good deed for the day."

In Lighter Vein

Up and Down

Stranger: "What does your father do for a living, sonny?"

Tommy: "He chops down trees."

Stranger: "And what does he do when he has chopped them down?"

Tommy: "He chops them up."—Montreal Star.

Helping Out

A certain member of the British House of Commons was bashfully paying court to a charming young lady. Before long he had completely won her heart, but found it impossible to muster up courage to ask for her hand. Deeply interested in his career, she became a listener to the deliberations of Parliament, and soon found herself highly conversant with its rules of order.

One day he presented her with some flowers, saying, "May I offer you my handful of flowers?"

With great alacrity she replied, "I move to amend by omitting all after the word 'hand.'"

Motion was carried.

Shame!

"Minimum is what we all gave to make into aeroplanes."—Schoolgirl's answer, as reported by Punch.

A Remarkable Change

Old Uncle Mose, an ex-slave, was picking his way slowly through the headlines of the evening newspaper, while his faithful wife, Martha, hovered nearby to hear the scraps of comment which, from time to time, fell from the lips of the ancient darky. At length he came to the art column.

Uncle Mose scanned the headline casually, then, with an expression of growing incredulity, scanned it again.

"I do declare," he exclaimed, turning to his wife, "I jes can't believe it! In de old days de Massa sold de slaves, but look at dis here paper. It says dat dey sold an old Massa de other day fur ten thousand dollars. Does you 'spose de slaves did it? Times sho' is changin'."

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the Earth's Atmosphere Does Not Show an Inertia Drag?

Because friction of one kind or another in some degree acts on every motion on earth, we may have the hazy notion that all objects in motion tend to slow down and stop unless a force acts on them continually to keep them going. Actually, however, a body in motion continues in motion with undiminished speed unless acted on by some external force.

Inertia may be defined as the property of a body to resist any attempt to change its motion, either in direction or amount. The atmosphere may be considered to be a part of the earth, having been formed with it and consequently partaking of any and all motions of the earth, including rotation. Since the earth is rotating at a constant rate and since the earth (and its atmosphere) travels in an almost complete vacuum, no friction or other force is acting on the atmosphere to change the direction or amount of its motion and consequently its inertia does not enter the picture.

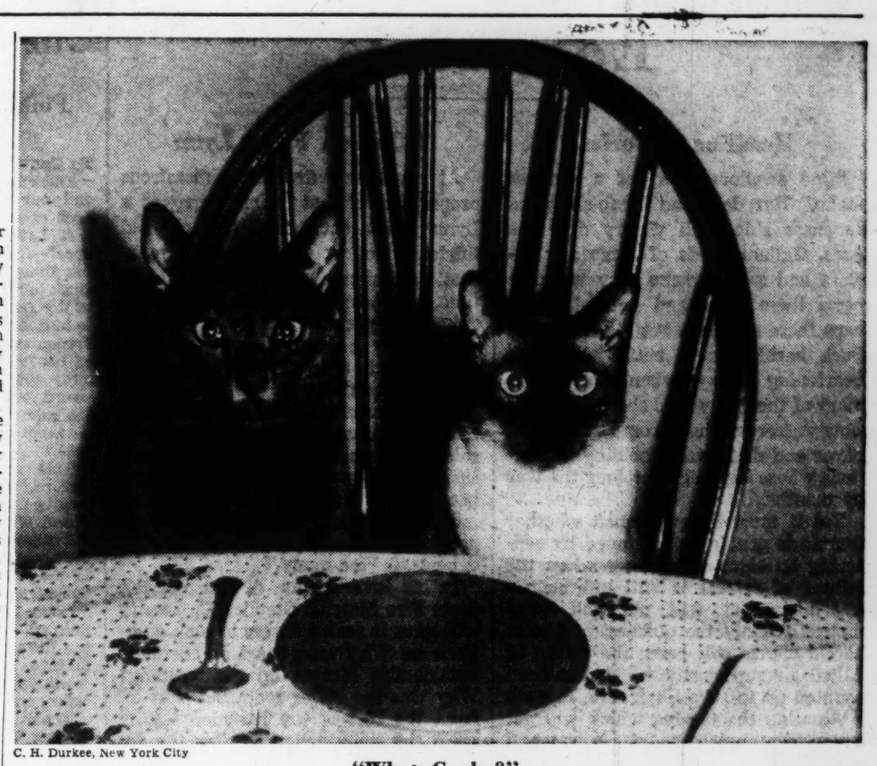
Then, too, it may be mentioned that more than half the earth's atmosphere lies within three miles of the earth's surface. Since a number of mountains reach three miles into the air, the irregularities of the earth's surface (including such great mountain ranges as the Rockies, the Andes, the Himalayas, etc.,) make it easy to see why the air should revolve with us and not lag behind.

The earth's rotation, however, does serve to deflect the winds which result from the general north-south movements of the atmosphere due to the heating of the air at the equator and the cooling at the poles. The winds in the

THE WEST TO EAST ROTATION OF THE EARTH DEFLECTS THE TRADE WINDS.

northern hemisphere are deflected to the right, while those in the earth's southern hemisphere are deflected to the left. Thus, a wind from the north in the northern hemisphere is changed by the effect of the earth's rotation to a northeast wind.

—W. P. Keasbey



C. H. Durkee, New York City

"What Cooks?"

Ho-Ho and Mee-Too, whose sleeping picture, "Bosom Pals," was previously published on this page, are here shown wide awake. The stern and reproving expressions indicate that their meal is late in arriving.

Where Would You Find—

1. Lamon Bay?
2. The Corncracker State?
3. The site of the future home of the United States patent office?
4. The largest port on the Baltic?
5. The American Legion Stadium?
6. A capybara?
7. Lebanon Range?
8. The FSA?
9. Den Helder?
10. The country which owns Christmas Island?

(Answers appear on this page)

Isn't It So?

"The surprising thing to me is that prices have not gone up more than they have."—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator.

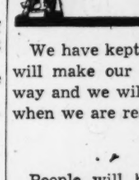
* * *

"The optimist proclaims that we live in the best of all possible worlds. The pessimist fears that is true."—James Branch Cabell.

* * *

"I'm sure Stalin will tie an empty caviar can to Hitler's panzers."—Margaret Bourke-White.

Our War Effort



We have kept our heads and we will make our own plans in our way and we will strike where and when we are ready, not before.

—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox

* * *

People will be called upon to perform tasks that have no glamour, no display, no titles. Every ounce of civilian energy put into these jobs will release just that much power to fight the actual battle.

—Dean James M. Landis, National Executive of Civilian Defense

* * *

What a pity that we can't let everyone in the country see the action in our shipyards. If we could, there wouldn't be much doubt in any outsider's mind as to who is going to win this war.

—Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. A., Retired

Brevities

Grit: Some persons are in debt because they spend what their friends think they make.

Kitchener (Canada) Record: Prejudice is a great time-saver. It enables one to form opinions without bothering to get the facts.

Detroit News: Another annoyance: The faithful who pencil in the crossword puzzles may have to get along with retreads for erasers.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. About 45 miles from Manila, Philippine Islands.
2. Kentucky.
3. Richmond, Virginia; many permanent government agencies are being moved to make room for the increase of war workers in Washington.
4. Riga, in Latvia.
5. Charlotte, North Carolina; seating capacity 15,368.
6. A large stoutly built South American rodent about four feet long with coarse, dark-brown fur, webbed feet, and a stumpy tail. It frequents the borders of lakes and rivers.
7. A mountain range in Syria.
8. The Farm Security Administration was created by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1937; its purpose is to enable farm families on or near relief to become permanently self-supporting.
9. German submarine base in the Netherlands.
10. Great Britain; it lies south of Java in the Indian Ocean. Formerly called Moni, Capt. James Cook renamed it when he landed there on Christmas, 1777.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Horse of Another Color*

By LE PELLEY

GIDDAP...
PUFF PUFF
WHEW!
GIDDAP!
LOOK, POPPY— I'M TIRED PLAYING HORSE — LET'S PRETEND I'M SOMETHING ELSE !!!
OH.. ALL RIGHT! I KNOW JUST THE GAME—! LET'S PRETEND YOU'RE A TWELVE-CYLINDER ENGINE !
Hmm...!!
???
CHUG CHUG CHUG...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*There's Nothing Like a Good Stretch! No Sir e-e!*

By RODGERS

Motor Haven
CABINS
Sometimes it gets a little dull - driving - all day long!
But at the end of the day!
When you finally get out of the car!
And STRETCH!
Oh, boy! What a "grand and glorious feeling" that is!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Objection Sustained*

By THE HAGERS

A LUMBERJACK CALLED FROM THE SHORE, "YOU'LL HAVE TO WAIT HERE, COMMODORE.
PAUL BUNYAN THEY HAVE NICKNAMED ME; I ALWAYS FELL THE BIGGEST TREE.
MY WING IS SURE. I'M STRONG AND BRAVE." A SQUIRREL'S HEAD POPPED OUT. "YOU KNAVE!
YOU'VE SPOILED MY NEW HOME. BRAVE-INDEED!" PAUL BUNYAN'S MIDDLE NAME WAS SPEED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Headline Victories

"One swallow does not a summer make." Nor does one bomb-shattered Japanese ship spell victory over the Axis. Gallant deeds of American soldiers and sailors make very welcome news these days, and naturally perhaps these swallows get big headlines. Such harbingers of better times are heartening in days when a cold summary of the war would show the Allies slowly recovering from staggering blows and desperately holding to positions whose loss might prolong the war by months.

Yet it must be questioned whether morale is genuinely improved by centering on signs of summer when the winter of retreat is still unbroken—a winter that will not end automatically. Only the quickest and most heroic efforts will bring the spring of Allied air superiority which has been counted on to save Singapore. In such a situation the resolve which will get action to outmatch the Axis in men and machines is more likely to be built on full facing of bad news than on cherishing crumbs of comfort.

It would be well for Americans to understand that the daring exploit of a motor torpedo boat in sinking a 5,000-ton Japanese ship in Subic Bay does not by any means counter the continued spread of Japanese power throughout the Western Pacific. Nor does the sinking of a Japanese cruiser by American bombers offset the British retreats of the same day in Malaya, which render the defense of Singapore desperate indeed. It would be well to realize that it is just because there is so much in the way of large-scale strategic defeats that small-scale victories are so welcome.

There is, of course, a long-range perspective in which the fundamental wrongness of the Axis and its weakness in resources promises Allied victory. Yet that day has already been postponed by Allied apathy. It is being delayed now by unpreparedness in the Pacific. It will be clearly put off if the truth that Hitler is the main enemy be made an excuse for letting Singapore slip.

Censorship has covered up some American losses about which information would have aided the enemy. But the total picture of Allied retreats cannot be hidden. The people and press are mainly to blame if they let welcome tales of heroism cover up a situation in which heroism will continue to be insufficient unless America faces the facts with fortitude and gets action.

Are Profits Too High?

By bringing out a report on the allegedly excessive profits of some defense contractors and the "tremendous financial gains" of some labor unions, the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee draws attention to two subjects which need to be watched.

The expansion of union treasuries has caused some to urge that union revenues should be made subject to the income tax. Unions, however, are not profit-making organizations in the commercial sense. The policy recommended by the committee of requiring them to file reports as to their financial operations would reduce the number of cases of extravagant salaries and spotlight the use of high initiation fees or dues to monopolize work.

On the side of defense profits by manufacturers, the committee's figures are challenged by at least one of the industrialists concerned. It is reasonable to believe, in a situation where the Government has been asking contractors to undertake all sorts of new products, that a great many contracts have been let in which neither the Government nor the manufacturer could estimate costs closely in advance.

Would it not be possible to have a stipulation in such contracts limiting the payment to a certain rate of profit if experience showed the article could be produced materially below the bid price? In some instances manufacturers doubtless would appreciate an adjustment on contracts that turned out to involve a loss.

The Nation cannot afford to let excessive profits be made from defense. They not only increase the war cost and operate as a factor for inflation but also arouse resentment among workers, soldiers, and their families. The excess profits tax must be made as effective as possible. But an even better place to stop excess profits is before they are acquired.

Berlin Fashion Note: Bearskin coats are decidedly not in good form here this winter.

They saw through U Saw.

A Lesson From Lynn

At any time a fire of the disastrous proportions of that which destroyed a Lynn apartment house and claimed thirteen lives would command sympathetic attention. But at this particular time, when American cities are making exhaustive preparations to combat fires which may be caused by incendiary bombs, such a tragic affair demands full investigation.

The apparent lack of adequate protection against fire in this instance raises the question how many other such buildings are there which might become fire traps in the event of an incendiary bomb raid. The answer, according to some fire prevention experts, is "too many."

In his investigation of the disaster, State Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity will have to seek answers to such questions as: Why were there no adequate outside fire escapes on the building? Why was the boiler room not shut off from the rest of the basement? Why were the stair wells and elevator not enclosed?

These safeguards are required by State regulations and local building laws. The need for strict enforcement of such regulations was never more pressing. It is to be hoped that the Lynn tragedy may bring it about.

Oh, Sugar!

If Mrs. Wickard finds it hard to buy sugar she can thank the Secretary of Agriculture. Or perhaps she will place part of the blame on newspaper handling of her husband's statement on the radio. Mr. Wickard was apparently trying to tell the American people that they should avoid waste and should conserve sugar and certain fats. But already housewives in many sections had been conserving sugar to the point of hoarding. The OPA had been trying to allay fear and prevent "an artificial shortage" caused by hoarders.

In fact, all the figures from Washington support the conclusion that, despite the probable loss of the Philippine crop and of much Hawaiian sugar, American supplies by the "most pessimistic estimates" for this year "would be normal." Refiners, nobly trying to stop "scares," expect no big shortage, and point to many possibilities.

Cuba is expected to produce at least 1,000,000 tons more than last year. Some of the countries which ordinarily import from Cuba have been unable to take their quota. American beet sugar planting can be greatly increased if prices and weather are good. Some of Cuba's extra crop may be taken for making alcohol, but distillers may find it possible to use grain instead.

Now Mr. Wickard adds another uncertainty—the possible calls for sugar from America's allies. Why these should be greater than they have been before, except for curtailment of Russia's beet sugar supplies, is unexplained. Indeed, it is quite possible that Mr. Wickard has no better information than the OPM which seems to use Department of Agriculture estimates. He may have intended simply to ask American consumers to be properly careful in face of an uncertain situation. But he ought to know what headlines will do, and perhaps Mrs. Wickard can tell him about hoarding.

"Right or Wrong"

The statement by Argentina's Acting President that—"right or wrong"—his country would refuse to join with other American nations in breaking relations with the Axis Powers indicates how heavy has been the pressure exerted at Rio on the Argentine delegates.

Dr. Castillo's "right or wrong" confesses that pressure on Argentina has been many-sided, coming from nearly all Latin America as well as from the United States, and has been the pressure of logic. Argentina is not the first country to cling to neutrality-right-or-wrong. Other countries are not in a comfortable position to throw stones.

For the very reason, however, that so many countries have tried the right-or-wrong method and found it wrong, Argentina might have been expected to avoid the oft-repeated mistakes of others. The Irishman knew what he was talking about when he asked "whom are we neutral against?" Argentina is trying to be neutral against Hitlerism in so far as she grants nonbelligerent rights to the United States, and she may expect little gratitude from the Axis for pursuing this policy. Yet she prevents this policy from achieving maximum effect when she tries to be neutral for Hitler at Rio.

Argentina occupies at the moment an unenviable position, whose contradictions can only be encompassed in Dr. Castillo's interesting phrase.

Our Readers Say—

Finishing the Task We Have Begun

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is one great lesson we all must learn, and our world condition emphasizes the need of learning and applying it.

A Latin proverb reads, "Finis coronat opus"—the end crowns the work. All through the Bible this lesson is emphasized. Elisha stuck to his task of seeking "a double portion of thy (Elijah's) spirit" until the mantle fell to him. Naaman had to return and "wash in Jordan seven times" before he was cleansed of his leprosy. David ran to meet and destroy the giant, and, using Goliath's own sword, cut off his head. Christ Jesus stated the rule: "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me, and to finish His work." (John 4:34.)

This rule applies to individuals and nations. This country undertook a task twenty-five years ago, when it entered the World War One. It overcame the aggressor, but did not stay to finish the job. Concluding the peace treaty with all the nations involved in the war is as much part of the job as fighting the war. Now we must fight the war all over again and stay in until the task is finished completely. When that is done, we can have a peace that we have earned and deserve. And that is the only peace that is worth fighting for. It is according to law and order, and will last.

Thank God that we are somewhat awake to this. The "Atlantic Charter"; Winston Churchill's historic address before Congress, and our own President's militant address on the state of the Union are cause for gratitude that the leaders of the dominant nations are determined to see it through to a finish. And we also know that all the peace-loving people of all nations are fully behind them.

DAVID WEISS

New York

Food for Scotland—1847

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following letter, sent nearly 100 years ago by a citizen of Glasgow to a friend when America and Canada sent over supplies of foodstuffs to the Highlands, may be of interest to your readers. The letter is dated November, 1847.

"From Indianapolis 75 barrels of Indian corn, 137 barrels of flour from Ohio, a large quantity of meal from Toronto, etc., etc. These provisions arrived at Glasgow in the U. S. frigate Macedonia, commanded by Commodore De Kay, in whose honor a banquet was given by the Magistrates to express their gratitude for the gift of generosity. The Commodore's chaplain returned thanks in a speech of forty minutes, with great animation and emphasis, in a rich vein of true humor and good feeling. 'What,' he said, 'my Lord Provost, do you think we come to offer you? Charity? We do not, but to repay a great debt we owe to Britain. We come to you as a messenger of goodwill, as Joseph from the land of Goshen to old father Jacob. We hear there is a dearth of corn in the home of father Jacob, and we come from where we have abundance, and I guess father Jacob won't want while Joseph has enough and to spare. Do you suppose, my Lord Provost, we have ill-feeling to Britain? No, we are proud of Britain. We have fools in America, and I guess you have some even in Glasgow, but every wise and good man in America feels that a blow to Britain would be a blow to the whole civilized world. Britain is the soul of the civilized earth. So it is my heart went into my mouth when I saw your Queen and witnessed the loyalty of the people. I wish all America saw it, so I do.' We cheered the fine old fellow to the echo."

ISABEL GORRIE

Edinburgh

Woodland Luncheon for Deer?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let me add a word regarding porcupines feeding the deer in the winter time by cutting twigs and buds from trees and dropping them, whether for that purpose or not, to the beautiful guests below.

This strange act has come under my personal observation a number of times in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. The porcupine frequently bites off twigs in any tree he happens to climb, and at all seasons, though it is only in winter that the deer stand in need of his bounty. Pines seem to be the least in favor, though I have observed cedars, balsams, and hemlocks with porcupines aloft cutting tasty bites for deer waiting in the snow below. The winter buds of certain deciduous trees, such as aspen, black ash, maple, and birch, are often part of this woodland luncheon.

SAM CAMPBELL

Three Lakes, Wis.

Cartoon Appreciated

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It brought a great sense of joy and satisfaction to see reprinted in "The Chicago Sun," Chicago's new morning newspaper, Mr. Van Zelm's cartoon which appeared in the Monitor, under the caption, " . . . my strength, in whom I will trust." This cartoon depicted Uncle Sam in a soldier's uniform—gun, helmet and knapsack on the floor by his side—on bended knee, praying, looking up into the light which shone down on him through a stained glass window.

How truly the spirit of the picture echoes Paul's immortal reminder to the Corinthians, "For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." Isaiah comforted his people with these words: "Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither His ear heavy, that it cannot hear."

(MRS.) ELZA STEPHENS GRAHAM

Chicago

Essential of Peace?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I say just a few words in answer to "A German's View of the Essentials of Peace," in the Monitor recently.

No doubt it is well meaning and a step in the right direction, but how, to quote the author, is the primary condition, "to restore the goods stolen from the Jews and occupied countries," to be accomplished? How can the return of material possessions atone for hatred and injustice?

(MRS.) ANN MAMLUCK

Larchmont, N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Now it's my turn!"

Jeannie Finds Her Place

For ten years we had been tolerating, albeit willingly and affectionately, the boys' dog, Cy. He was a sleek, black dog of uncertain parentage, hardy and boisterous and most lovable, and when he passed on we missed him almost as much as the boys did.

But now the boys were no longer at home, except for holidays, and my daughter and I began to relish a certain sense of freedom, with no four-footed creature demanding our attentions. Neither one of us has ever personally desired a pet of any sort. We both are busy persons, and our leisure half-hours seemed complete without other than human companionship.

This freedom lasted for about a month, and then came Jeannie Cyclone, a beautiful collie with a pedigree as long as her very long, slim nose. She came as a gift to the boys, and we knew that home would seem more homelike to them if a dog were here to welcome their arrivals and companion them on their holidays. So nobly we permitted them to accept the gift.

But Jeannie Cyclone seems afraid of boys, afraid of men. Patiently my sons strove to make friends with her, to play with her, but she has attached herself to me. She is not afraid of my daughter, and toward feminine visitors she is sometimes even cordial, but at the sight of a strange man she hides under the desk and trembles. In pity, I have devoted much time to her, and gradually she is mastering this timidity, but she remains, as the boys express it, "Ma's dog."

And "Ma" has never wanted a dog.

* * *

Jean's tawny coat is very thick and long, and though I brush her every day, our rugs have a nap of blond hair which defies even the efforts of the vacuum cleaner. All winter, Jean romped daily in the snow, which kept her clean, but now, with the return of spring, I must bathe her every Saturday morning in a washtub on the lawn. I must open cans of dog food, though I dislike opening cans; I must keep her dish clean, though I have graduated from dish-washing. I must let Jean out of doors, and let her in again when she rakes her toenails down the window screen by my desk. Though I cannot bring myself to endure her wet pink tongue on my face, I try to like it on my hands, since lapping my hands seems necessary to her happiness. I must pacify her when sudden noises and shocks, such as thunder, or high winds, set her to trembling. And I strongly suspect that she can tremble at will when she yearns for a bit of special attention!

My favorite recreation is hiking, and I enjoy going alone. I really do. But now, when I take to the woods and hills, Jeannie Cyclone trots by my side. This all but embarrasses me; she should be talked to, and I have no notion what to say to a dog. Indeed, I would prefer not to talk at all. But Jean is a delight to watch, as slim and fleet and graceful as a doe. I am sure that, sympathetically encouraged, she would learn to play with a human friend—that were my sons at home every day, they could win her over. But I have no idea how to play with a dog, nor any desire to do so.

My daughter and I are very fond of Jean. She has charming manners, and is never intrusive or unpleasant. She is ornamental in the extreme, and excites admiration among our friends. But she needs to be loved unreservedly, understandingly, and we are not adequate. We feel contrite, but helpless.

So we discussed this matter soberly and arrived at a reluctant decision: Jean should have a home which without her would be lonely, incomplete. To any person who would give her devotion the response it deserves, we would relinquish her, with mingled regret and relief.

* * *

But what happened last evening!

A neighbor called at our house, a man whose farm lies across the valley. He came in and sat by our fireside, and Jean, instead of cowering under the desk, went to him and licked his hand. The hand, gentle for all its muscular breadth, stroked her smooth head, and she licked our neighbor's face, and quivered with delight and not with fear.

"She's a nice dog," he said. "You're lucky to have her. Our dog is no longer with us. We raised her from a puppy, but now we shall have to find another. Jean's young. You'll have her a long while yet."

I looked at my daughter; my daughter looked at me. We know this man well. We know how humanely all the creatures he owns are treated. We know that his wife, too, is a dog lover. We sat staring at each other for one very communicative moment, and then we both looked elsewhere, and began to talk about spring planting.

Jean undoubtedly will be with us a long while yet.

MARGARET FLINT JACOBS

Correction

The article, "Why Should We Not All Be Free From Fear?" published on this page on January 2 and credited by mistake to the Detroit News was part of a longer article included in William Randolph Hearst's column, "In the News," which appeared in the Detroit Times and simultaneously in fourteen other Hearst newspapers in the United States, and should have been credited to Mr. Hearst and his publications.

Mirror of World Opinion

We Now Have Censorship

The United States now lives under censorship. It will probably be the strictest censorship that the country has ever had. . . . But we agree that the establishment of censorship is necessary.

Not that we like it. We don't. In fact, we are frightened—as every American should be—by the restrictions, even temporarily imposed upon the freedom of the press against quickly reporting all the news. . . .

We do not think that censorship in the United States will mean, even remotely, what it means in Germany, where it is a complete co-ordination of all papers to suppress truth and to purvey untruth to serve Nazi ends. . . .

But it is up to every American newspaper and every American newspaper reader to keep alive in the war months ahead the fervent love of complete press freedom that will restore this precious privilege—after the victory over the enemy has been won.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Handclasp in the Balkans

By R. H. Markham

That was a noble gesture which concluded an agreement between the kings of Yugoslavia and Greece, both exiles in London, for a postwar Union between their two States. Is it to be any more than a gesture?

In weighing its significance, one must bear in mind that one of the signers, King George, is not a Greek at all and that the other, King Peter, is not only an inexperienced boy, but a new revolutionary ruler, who has actually been at the head of his native State in his native land not more than two months. Only events will show how much substance this document has.

And past events have been of such a character as to make even the most ardent well-wishers cautious in their appraisals.

There existed in Southeast Europe for twenty years a Little Entente that developed into a kind of Union. The three States involved actually decided through their foreign ministers, and impressively proclaimed to the world, that in foreign affairs they were one entity. They emphasized that their three capitals were not merely co-operating but were actually part of a single unit. Yet when the great crisis came, not one State of the Little Entente went to the aid of any other.

* * *

In addition to this, there was a Balkan Union or League or Pact. Not two but four States were closely united, held frequent conferences and made splendid declarations. Yet no Balkan State in the supreme moment gave military aid to any other Balkan State.

However, that does not mean that such unions were not useful. They diminished prejudices, reduced animosities and fostered good will. They were instruments in establishing a better atmosphere in Southeast Europe than had existed for decades. By 1938 the Balkan peoples had come nearer to an understanding and were co-operating in a more friendly manner than had ever been the case before.

If one should read British comments on the American Union around 1800 or 1860, he would find that even the British friends of America had very limited faith in our Union, or our democracy. Time has shown the invalidity of their skepticism. Similarly, it is easy to disbelieve in the possibility of Balkan co-operation, but actually the Balkan peoples between 1900 and 1940 made remarkable progress toward working together. A transformation took place.

This new Union is an attempt to begin the restoration and improvement of the prewar situation. It does not mean that Yugoslavia and Greece are to lose their identities and merge into a single State. One may observe that both kings remain.

The Greeks and Yugoslavs are quite different peoples. Their languages are very dissimilar. The press of one land is as little known by the people of the other as the dailies of Athens, Greece, to the people of Athens, Georgia. Their traditions are far from congruous. A common Parliament is as yet out of the question.

As a matter of fact, the peoples in Yugoslavia have long been working toward decentralization and local autonomy; so the establishing of a central government for Yugoslavia and Greece would run counter to experience and to very powerful trends.

* * *

What is really sought is more co-operation between two sovereign States. This is the renewal of a situation that long existed before Italy invaded the Balkans. Greece and Yugoslavia were very close allies. Yugoslavia enjoyed "free port" privileges at Greek Salonika. Interstate conferences were very common. Belgrade and Athens had some plans for common military action. Efforts were made to increase commerce between the two countries. There were no acute outstanding disputes. And this friendship proved its worth in that Yugoslavia refused to join the Axis against Greece, in spite of terrific pressure.

Yugoslav governments have long worked assiduously for internal harmony. And they crowned those efforts in 1939 by a significant and fruitful Serbo-Croatian accord. Now the Yugoslav Cabinet at London has been altered in such a way as to promote still further harmony among Yugoslav groups.

The agreement with Greece is of a similar nature; it is a pledge for further efforts toward widening Balkan harmony. So far it is little more than a handclasp between leaders, but a clasp that reunites strands which may be destined to form the beginning of a tie binding all Balkan peoples together.

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